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ENTERED AT SECOND-CLASS RATES

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## ENLARGING REFRIGERATOR PLANT

The strong increase in business has made it necessary for C. V. Hill & Co. to make extensions to their refrigerator works at Trenton, N. J. A brick addition, 33x104 feet, will be built two stories high, giving the firm much needed additional space.

## AFTER CATTLEMEN'S TICKETS

Representatives of the railroads comprising the Western Passenger Association have devised a plan by which the trouble over stockmen's tickets is to be ended. Previously there has been great complaint caused by the alleged misuse of these tickets which are issued to the shippers, so many passes to so many cars of cattle or other live stock.

## FIRST RANGERS

A small shipment of straight grass range cattle arrived at Chicago last week. Last year the first arrivals were on August 5. The lot last week were intended as a market feeler and they brought from 3.75 to 5.10, as compared with 3.00 to 3.85 last year. Other shipments will follow but the range market will not be fully open for some time yet.

## ADULTERATED BUTTER

Manufacturers of adulterated butter cannot be relieved from the necessity of marking on their export packages the words "Adulterated butter." The caution label is also required by section 4, act of May 9, 1902. The marks and brands specified in the law are required to be placed on all packages removed from the factory, whether for export or tax paid and sold in this country.

## VICTORY FOR BORAX

There is nothing in the Minnesota law to prevent packers from using preservatives on the meat offered for sale in the State. This point was decided by the Supreme Court in test cases against J. N. Rumberg and C. S. Wagenhals, begun at Minneapolis and appealed after the two butchers had been convicted in the lower court. The court holds that the amendment to the pure food law passed in 1901 applies only to milk and cream and that the use of borax in meats is not illegal.

## PETROLEUM SOAP COMPANY SOLD

Thomas J. Hurley, president of the Mine Securities Corporation, and associates have purchased the controlling interest in the stock of the New York Petroleum Soap Company. The latter company has a paid-up capital of \$400,000 common and \$100,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, the syndicate owning \$275,000 common and \$60,000 of the preferred. The company's plant is in Jersey City, and has been in operation five years. It is the only concern in the world manufacturing soap from petroleum. The process is a secret one.

## ADVANCE IN RATES

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company announces that early in July its rates on live stock from Western points to St. Louis will be advanced, making them 8½ cents per hundredweight higher than the Kansas City rate. This advance is made in compliance with the request of Kansas City live stock men, who have succeeded in convincing the 'Frisco management that its old live stock rate to St. Louis was a discrimination against them. On the new basis the St. Louis rate will be as much higher than the Kansas City rate as the Chicago rates are in excess of the St. Louis rate.

## STIMULATES CATTLE RAISING

Stimulated by the high prices of beef, cattle raising has considerably increased in Pennsylvania and gives promise of reaching next year something like its old time size and importance. Such is the report made to the Philadelphia Livestock Association. A cattle dealer who is a member of the association, said that the farmers, in particular those of Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, had come to realize that there was money in cattle raising, and were largely turning to it.

"The farmers," said this cattle dealer, "have been keeping track of market prices. They are asking \$7 a hundred on the farm,

some of them holding out for even higher figures. Lancaster county cattle is at its very best now. On the hoof it is bringing \$7.40 and \$7.50 a hundred, and the farmers are getting the best of the price. Those figures are from \$1 to \$1.25 better than a year ago. It does not take much reflection to convince persons that there is something in cattle raising when prices are that much higher.

"The hay crop is not very good, but corn is promising. With a good corn crop there is all kinds of money in cattle for the farmer, and he realizes it, too. I think next year will see as many cattle raised in this State as ever were raised."

## TEXAS CATTLE SELLING HIGH

Texas fed cattle sold up to \$7 per hundred on the Chicago market. This proves that Chicago is the best market on the continent for Texas cattle. It also demonstrates that the once derided Texas steer is running a good second to the aristocratic native animal.

Comparisons with the high price period of 1882 are not unreasonable, although the Texas cattle marketed then presented a striking contrast to the well bred and even better fed beeves the Lone Star State is now contributing to the beef supply. In May, 1882, Texas cattle made a record of \$6.80, while the top price on native corn fed cattle during the same month was \$9, although the latter afterwards sold up to \$9.30 in June, but as no Texans were received in that month comparisons cannot be made. The difference in top values in May, 1882, between Texas and native cattle was \$2.20 per hundred, or if

the widest spread is considered, 30 cents more. This year's top sale on native cattle is \$7.85, or but 85c. higher than the top on Texans, showing that the difference in values between Southern and corn belt product has been greatly reduced.

Of course the Texas cattle of 1882 were nondescripts and "grassers" while those marketed at top prices this year show good breeding and the handiwork of an experienced feeder. There were twenty in the lot, they averaged 1287 lbs., and were finished in the feed lot of C. C. Fiddler, Cresson, Texas.

Improved Texas methods of feeding and introduction of good blood into Southern herds is largely responsible for the change. It is an object lesson Southern cattlemen will do well to commit to memory. The day of scrubs is gone in Texas as well as elsewhere. —Daily Livestock World.

## TEXAS CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, held at Galveston, was a most important one. Many radical departures were made.

### NEW RULE 45

Rule 45 as passed by the convention provides that an inspector shall be placed at the port of Galveston as a representative of consignors. He inspects the weighing, etc., of all shipments. This inspector's salary is paid by the exporters, who permit themselves to be taxed 2c. per ton for the cake sold. For instance, if a mill closes a contract for a ton of meal or cake at, say, \$25, it is invoiced and shipped at \$25.02. The 2c. goes into the treasury of the Texas Cotton Seed crushers' Association. The inspector under rule 45 is the employe of the shippers.

### Insurance Agreement

We, the undersigned, agree to go into the organization of a mutual fire insurance company for the Cotton Seed Crushers of Texas. To take a policy in the amount set opposite our names according to the committee's report to the Crushers' Association at Galveston, Tex., on the 4th day of June, 1902, not to be binding until the prospectus is submitted to the managers of the mills of the State of Texas and the territories and approved by the directors of the mills.

Empire Mill Company, Waxahachie Cotton Company, Royse Cotton Oil Company, Planters' Cotton Oil Company, Alvarado; Staley Cotton Oil Company, Staley; Gibson Gin and Oil Company, Calvert; Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Cleburne; Van Alstyne Cotton Oil Company, Van Alstyne; Georgetown Cotton Oil Company, Georgetown; La Grange Cotton and Manufacturing Company, La Grange; Smithville Oil Company, Smithville; Bartlett Oil Mill Company, Bartlett; McGregor Cotton Oil Company, McGregor; Planters' Cotton Oil Company, Hearne; Midlothian Cotton Oil Company, Midlothian; Houston Cotton Oil Company, Houston; Leonard Cotton Oil Company, Leonard; Caldwell Cotton Oil Company, Caldwell; Fort Worth Cotton Oil Company, Fort Worth; Mt. Calm Cotton Oil Company, Mt. Calm; Brenham Compress and Oil Mill Company, Brenham; Lancaster Cotton Oil Company, Lancaster; Mertens Co-Operative Gin and Oil Company, Mertens; Victoria Cotton Oil Company, Victoria; Tyler Cotton Oil Company, Tyler; Tyler Oil Works, Tyler.

Each of the above named companies subscribed the sum of \$5,000 each, the Caldwell Cotton Oil Company subscribing \$2,500.

### New Members Enrolled

The following applicants were elected to membership in the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

Lone Star Oil Company of Houston, D. M. Garvin, manager.

Blossom Oil and Cotton Company of Blossom, W. Williams, manager.

The Bartlett Oil Mill Company of Bartlett, W. J. Cayle, manager.

Dillon Machine Company of Dallas, W. B. Leefe, manager.

South Texas Iron Works of Houston, W. J. Snyder, manager.

Hancock & Co., of Philadelphia, bankers and exporters, J. Van den Broeck, manager, Galveston.

The Fairbanks Company of New Orleans, by T. P. McGowen of Houston.

A. Breyer of Houston, by Wm. Abraham. Jas. F. Higgins manufacturing fuel oil burners, of Corsicana, Tex.

The National Cotton Oil Company of Waco, J. L. Hudgins, manager.

Southwestern Oil Company of Houston.

Wharton Oil Company of Wharton.

The entertainment of the delegates and their ladies was profuse and thoroughly enjoyed. Galveston laid itself out and added laurels to its already noted name for genuine hospitality. The next meeting place has not yet been designated.

The following committees have been appointed:

Committee on the formation of a Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Texas, Indian and Oklahoma Territory:

R. L. Hamilton, Corsicana, Texas.

J. N. Miller, Royse City, Texas.

J. F. Grogan, Houston, Texas.

L. F. Cowan, Temple, Texas.

J. A. McKinney, Van Alstyne, Texas.

S. T. Williams, Purcell, I. T.

J. T. Humphrey, Oklahoma City, O. T.

R. L. Heflin, Galveston.

Committee to act with Inter-State Committee on the formation of a Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Inter-State Association:

J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Texas.

Marion Sansom, Alvarado, Texas.

J. E. Cooper, Georgetown, Texas.

J. W. Allison, Ennis, Texas.

J. W. O'Neill, Clarksville, Texas.

Executive Committee:

F. C. Callier, Dallas, Texas.

P. S. Grogan, Hearne, Texas.

J. W. Allison, Ennis, Texas.

Marion Sansom, Alvarado, Texas.

W. B. Kyser, Marlin, Texas.

To this is added the officers of the Association for the Executive Committee:

F. H. Bailey, President, Paris, Texas.

F. W. Maddin, Vice-President, Tyler, Texas.

Robert Gibson, Secretary, Dallas, Texas.

R. K. Erwin, Treasurer, Waxahachie, Texas.

### CAR LINING TEST

The Union Fibre Co. has received the following self-explanatory letter: Union Fibre Co., Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sirs: We have just completed a series of tests of your car lining and cold storage insulation, and have found it very satisfactory in every particular. We built two double boxes and lined one of them with your material and the other with hair felt, which is recognized as one of the best insulators in the refrigerator car business. Into each box we placed a self-registering Hicks thermometer and put the boxes in a chill room for 48 hours. When the boxes were opened the thermometer in the box insulated with your material registered 28 deg. Fahrenheit, which was four degrees above the temperature of the room. The thermometer in the other box registered 24 deg. Fahrenheit, which was an even temperature with the room.

The thermometers were replaced in the boxes and the boxes were again sealed up and put in a hot-air room and left there 48 hours, in a temperature of 90 deg. When the boxes were opened, the thermometer in the box insulated with your material registered 85 deg., or 5 deg. better than the temperature of the room, and the thermometer in the other box insulated with hair felt showed 88 deg., or 2 deg. better than the temperature of the room. These two tests show your insulation 4 deg. better than the hair insulation in cold room and 3 deg. better than in the warm room. After the above tests were made, the material was sent to the laboratory to ascertain if any insect life was generated during the hot-air test, or if any signs of decay appeared, and was found to be in a perfectly sound and healthy state.

We would say further that from the satisfactory results obtained in the above test, we have placed with you our order for the insulation of 90 refrigerator cars.

Yours respectfully,

ANGLO-AMERICAN REF. CAR CO.

### DROUTH HITS ALL AROUND

The great drouth in Australia still continues. If it will have a marked effect on the shipment of Australian frozen beef to the London market and the British prohibition of South American beef is prolonged there will be a heavier foreign demand for American beef, and, maybe, a rise in meats.

### ARTIFICIAL COLORING DECISION

Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has issued a regulation as follows:

"If in the production of oleomargarine the mixtures or compounds set out in the laws of 1896 are used, and these compounds are all free from artificial coloration, and no artificial coloration is produced by the addition of coloring matter, as an independent and separate ingredient, a tax of one-fourth of one cent per pound only will be collected, although the finished product may look like butter of some shade of yellow. For example, if butter that has been artificially colored (and that finished product looks like butter of any shade of yellow) as the oleomargarine is not free from artificial coloration,

the tax of 10 cents per pound will be assessed and collected. But if butter absolutely free from artificial coloration, or cottonseed oil free from artificial coloration, or any other of the mixtures or compounds legally used in the manufacture of the finished product oleomargarine has naturally a shade of yellow in no way procured by artificial coloration, and through the use of one or more of these unartificially colored legal component parts of oleomargarine the finished product should look like butter of any shade of yellow, this product will be subject to a tax of only one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, as it is absolutely free from artificial coloration that has caused it to look like butter of any shade of yellow."

## BORACIC ACID WON

In the famous "Westchester case," in which the Pure Food Department of the State of Pennsylvania was defeated in its effort to prevent the sale of butter having a per cent of boracic acid in it, the following evidence came out:

Prof. C. B. Cochran, of the Pure Food Department, claimed to have found one-fourth of one per cent. of boracic acid in the same butter in which Prof. Wm. Frear, professor of agricultural chemistry in the State College of Pennsylvania, could only find .13 of 1 per cent.

Prof. John Marshall, professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and an analytical food expert, said:

"Putting boracic acid into things like butter and things of that kind prevents the decomposition of the organic substances. It will not make a bad article good, but it will keep a good article good, and it will prevent a further decomposition of a bad article. It hinders or prevents decomposition. It is a good preservative."

He was one of the State's anti-preservative witnesses.

Practically all the butter imported into England from her colonies—Canada, Australia and New Zealand and other foreign ports (excepting Denmark)—is preserved with borin preparations. The Danish butter carries the next morning after it is made as high as one-half of one per cent.

Dr. A. C. Crofton, research professor in the University of Pennsylvania, said that his line is to work on matters affecting the human health. When asked:

"Have you ever known a single instance where boracic acid has worked injurious results to the digestive apparatus of the human system?" He replied: "I have not."

Continuing, he said: "Some three weeks ago I began taking boracic acid, the dose of boracic acid described in the United States Pharmacopoeia, the United States Drug Direction Book, as I remember, five to twenty grains a dose, and I started taking five grains of boric acid after meals three times a day with no effect. Then I took five grains three times a day before meals, with no effect. Then I took ten grains, and gradually worked up until last Sunday, when I took thirty grains of boric acid three times a day after meals, with no other effect than I could ascertain from observation of my own personal feelings, excepting there was a slight increase in the excretion of the urine, which may have been due to the action of the boric acid."

Dr. Crofton remarked that boracic acid preserved butter, presumably by preventing the growth of germs, by microbes that might be in the air or might be in the milk or that would fall into the butter from developing. It does not kill the germs, but prevents their development. Boric acid is not a germicide; it does not kill, but it prevents them developing without exercising any deleterious effect.

"It is used internally in cases of stomach trouble, bowel troubles, washing out the cavities of the body, for application to the eyes externally, and in all cases of laceration."

Dr. W. R. Smith, of Altoona, Ga., in explaining the reason for his making his boracic

acid tests in a tube, using pepsin as the stomach's natural agent, said:

"Pepsin has been the ferment principle of the gastric juice, pepsin has been formed or found out by the eminent physiologists, and acts very similar, if not exactly similar, to the gastric juice of the human being. A good many years ago a man was shot in the stomach in the West and a large hole was made in his stomach. This man had this opening in his stomach and various particles of food were put in there. The action of the stomach was examined; the food after certain intervals was taken out in various degrees of digestion, and when the essence of pepsin or the pepsin ferment was isolated, it was found that it acted identical with the gastric juice of this man, and that is my foundation for making these experiments with pepsin in glass tubes."

There were none made before this man had this accident, and the foundation of all experiments comes from this, especially in digestion in the stomach.

Dr. A. C. Crofton, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Wm. F. Sharpless, West Chester, Pa.; Dr. Elwood Patrick, West Chester, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Gifford, Avandale; Dr. P. C. Hoskins, West Chester; Dr. Jacob Price (all graduates of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia), and Dr. Joseph Scattergood, West Chester, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, flatly contradicted the assertion of the State that borax or boracic acid was in the least harmful to the human system. With so much well known and competent testimony against it the Commonwealth's case could not do otherwise than fail. It did fail.

### SOME GERMAN OPINIONS OF BORAX FOR PRESERVING MEAT

On May 9 an important convention was held at Berlin by a number of scientific men, to enter a protest against the enforcement of the new law prohibiting the use of borax and boracic acid in preserving meats and other food articles, which law is to take effect

next fall and will practically prohibit the importation of a large quantity of American preserved meats into Germany. The leading spokesman in this convention was Prof. Dr. Liebreich, of Berlin, one of the ablest pharmacologists of this country, who took strong ground against the new law. Scientific investigation and practical experiments had shown that the reasons urged by the Bundesrath for promulgating the new meat-inspection law were entirely untenable.

He strongly advocated the use of borax, reminding his audience that the immoderate use of pepper and mustard is also injurious to health.

Other speakers in the convention continued in the same strain, contending the utter harmlessness of borax upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. One of them called attention to the fact that the British Government, after careful and extensive investigation, had recently announced that it saw no reason for prohibiting the use of boracic means of preserving food articles.

Dr. Gerlach, of Wiesbaden, declared that boracic acid had been in use for decades among civilized nations as a means of preserving.

Finally, the convention unanimously adopted the resolution that "the prohibition of borax and boracic acid for the preservation of food articles, as decided upon by the Bundesrath, is not to be justified and can not be supported by facts."

HENRY W. DIEDERICH, Consul.

Bremen, May 17, 1902.

### SOUTH AMERICAN ITEMS

Honduras' domestic tax on live stock amounted to \$30,000.

Honduras' export tax on cattle amounted to \$60,000.

A new bonded warehouse has been established in Mexico.

Mexico imported \$2,434,000 worth of animal products 1901-02. Loss, \$128,469.

The Merida & Valladolid Railway Company, with a branch to Progreso, obtained a concession from the government for the establishment of general bonded warehouses at the port of Progreso.

### NEEDS TEXAS CATTLE

Galveston ship agents are taking a good deal of interest in the report sent out from Fort Worth via Pensacola, that the British Government was going to stock South Africa with Texas cattle to be exported through Galveston.

This, one of the most comprehensive deals in Texas cattle and one which will have the most far reaching effect upon the future of the cattle industry in Texas, had its initiative in the shipment of Texas cattle from Pensacola last week. The shipment was made by Maude & Carrow of Fort Worth and is intended as the first of many thousands to be used in stocking the depleted veldts of South Africa.

The shipment from Pensacola consisted of bulls and heifers, high grades and pure bloods, none of which was over three years old. They

were purchased at various points in Texas in small lots so as to avoid suspicion and were shipped from Pensacola for the same reason, the Boer war not being over at the time the vessel was chartered.

Should this initial shipment turn out well, it is said to be the purpose of Messrs. Maude & Carrow to follow it with others, each aggregating 10,000 head. The point of debarkation would be Natal and the point of shipment in this country would be Galveston. A regular line of steamers would be put on and the movement is expected to continue until 50,000 head have been sent to South Africa.

By virtue of the regulations established by the British Government the whole of the shipment from Pensacola were inoculated for tuberculosis before embarkation.



# PRINCIPLE OF NUTRITION AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS

By W. O. ATWATER, Ph.D.

Special Expert in Charge of Nutrition Investigations by the United States Office of Experiment Stations.

(Continued from June 14)

These factors are based in part upon experimental data and in part upon arbitrary assumptions. They are subject to revision when experimental evidence shall warrant more definite conclusions.

In making dietary studies in this country blanks are usually prepared to be filled out with statistics of the amounts, kinds, cost, and estimated nutrients of the food purchased, wasted, and actually consumed, and information concerning the number, sex, age, and occupation of the persons for whom the food is provided. If further data are gathered concerning the health, nationality, income and general condition of the individuals of families, the results of such inquiries have a wider physiological and sociological bearing. These supplementary statistics have been collected in considerable detail in late studies in the United States.

The results of a large amount of experimental investigation bear out the common belief that the American, as a rule, uses more food than the European of the same class. The character of the food is, however, quite different. The poor peasants of Russia and Northern Germany live chiefly upon rye bread, potatoes, and some sort of fat. In Italy maize, chestnuts and acorn meal form an important item in the diet of a considerable portion of the poorer population. The use of meat among the working population of most European and Asiatic countries is very much less general than in America, because its cost is prohibitive.

In the majority of European dietaries the fats occur in relatively smaller and carbohydrates in relatively larger amounts than in American dietaries. This is probably due in large measure to the smaller quantities of meats used in the former dietaries.

Among the more scantily nourished peoples of the globe are the poor of India and China. They live largely on rice and other cereals and vegetables, with more or less of pulse and other legumes, and often on quantities which to the ordinary American would seem little more than a starvation diet.

## Making Home Studies of Dietaries

Any housekeeper who wishes to know how the nutritive value of the food she provides for her family corresponds with the dietary standards can easily make a simple dietary study in her home, and by so doing can perhaps not only provide meals that are more in accordance with the needs of her family, but frequently also save money by substituting less expensive but equally nutritious and attractive food materials for some of those usually served.

The simplest way to make such a study is to weigh all different kinds of food materials in the house at a given time, say after supper, recording the weights in a convenient book. All the food purchased during the days during which the diet is being studied is weighed and recorded, and at the close of the study, which may be conveniently of seven or ten days' duration, all food ma-

terials remaining on hand are weighed as before. From the quantities of the different kinds of food on hand at the beginning and purchased during the period are subtracted the quantities left on hand at the close of the study. The difference represents the amounts used. The quantity of nutrients in the different materials is calculated from the figures for percentage composition.

## Adapting Food to the Needs of the Body

All persons are alike in that they must have protein for the building and repair of the bodily machine and fuel ingredients for warmth and work, but individuals differ in the amounts and proportions they require, and even among those in good health there are many who are obliged to avoid certain kinds of food, while invalids and people with weak digestion must often have special diet.

For people in good health and with good digestion there are two important rules to be observed in the regulation of the diet. The first is to choose the things which "agree" with them, and to avoid those which they cannot digest and assimilate without harm. The second is to use such kinds and amounts of food as will supply all the nutrients the body needs and at the same time avoid burdening it with superfluous material to be disposed of at the cost of health and strength.

For guidance in this selection, nature provides us with instinct, taste and experience. Physiological chemistry adds to these the knowledge—still new and far from adequate—of the composition of food and the laws of nutrition. In our actual practice of eating we are apt to be influenced too much by taste—that is, by the dictates of the palate; we are prone to let natural instinct be overruled by acquired appetite, and we neglect the teachings of experience. We need to observe our diet and its effects more carefully and to regulate appetite by reason. In doing this we may be greatly aided by the knowledge of what our food contains and how it serves its purpose in nutrition.

Though there may be differences among abnormal persons, for the great majority of people in good health the ordinary food materials—meats, fish, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, sugar, flour, meal and potatoes and other vegetables—make a fitting diet, and the main question is to use them in the kinds and proportions fitted to the actual needs of the body.

When more food is eaten than is needed, or when articles difficult of digestion are taken, the digestive organs are overtaxed, if not positively injured, and much energy is thus wasted which might have been turned to better account. The evils of overeating may not be felt at once, but sooner or later they are sure to appear—perhaps in an excessive amount of fatty tissue, perhaps in general debility, perhaps in actual disease. The injurious effects of food which does not "agree" with a person have already been pointed out.

## Advantages of Several Meals a Day

The theory is advanced from time to time that one or two meals a day are preferable to the three commonly served in this country. If the same amount of food is to be eaten it is hard to see the advantage of two very hearty meals over three ordinary ones. The best physiological evidence implies that moderate quantities of food taken at moderate intervals are more easily and completely digested by ordinary people than larger quantities taken at long intervals. If the food ordinarily taken is considered excessive and the aim is simply to reduce the amount, it would seem more rational to make all the meals lighter than to leave out one. The very fact that the custom of eating a number of meals a day has so long been almost universal indicates that it must have some advantages which instinct, based upon experience, approves and justifies.

## Pecuniary Economy of Food

Although the cost of food is the principal item in the living expenses of a large majority of the people, and although the physical welfare of all is so intimately connected with and dependent upon diet, very few of even the most intelligent have any clear ideas regarding the actual nutriment in the different food materials they use. In too many cases even those who wish to try to economize know very little as to the combinations which are best fitted for their nourishment and have still less information as to the relation between the real nutritive value of different foods and their cost.

The question here to be considered is this: Of the different food materials which are palatable, nutritious and otherwise suited for nourishment, what ones are pecuniarily the most economical; in other words, what ones furnish the largest amounts of available nutrients at the lowest cost? In answering this question it is necessary to take into account not only the prices per pound, quart or bushel of the different materials, but also the kinds and amounts of the actual nutrients they contain and their fitness to meet the demands of the body for nourishment. The cheapest food is that which supplies the most nutriment for the least money. The most economical food is that which is cheapest and at the same time best adapted to the needs of the user.

There are various ways of comparing food materials with respect to the relative cheapness or dearness of their nutritive ingredients. For instance, from the proportions of available nutrients and energy in different food materials as enumerated we may calculate the cost of the different nutrients per pound and of energy per 1,000 calories in any given material for which the price per pound is known. Of course, the amount of energy that would be obtained in a quantity of any given material sufficient to furnish a pound of protein would vary with the amounts of fats and carbohydrates accompanying the protein; and on the other hand, the quantities of the different materials that would furnish 1,000 calories of energy would contain different amounts of protein. The figures for cost of protein leave the carbohydrates and fats out of account, and those for energy take no account of the protein. Hence the figures for either protein or energy alone give a very one-sided view of the relation between nutritive value and money cost. (Continued on page 38)



## EXTRACTION OF OIL BY CHEMICAL PROCESS

I am in receipt of a letter from certain American manufacturers of various corn products, asking for information concerning the extraction of oil by the naphtha and steam process, my inquirers stating that this process and the machinery necessary therefor have been in use in France for a long time, and that they have not been able thus far to ascertain the location of such plants, or the addresses of manufacturers of the machinery.

It has been known for many years that various greases and oils become soluble upon being combined with sulphide or carbon, benzene and gasoline. This knowledge has been used in a practical way in this country for thirty years in the treatment of olive pump and kernels, and for over ten years in the treatment of vegetable-oil cakes. The pioneers in this business were extremely successful, as they were able to procure practically unlimited quantities of olive pulp and stones, hitherto valueless, from which they extracted a merchantable oil. Their success was so great that nearly all the local oil crushers were led to undertake treating their seed cake in the same manner, and for ten years the business has been carried on with comparatively little change in the method employed. The mechanical appliances necessary are about the same, whatever solvent be employed. In this city, the use of gasoline, or petroleum essence, as it is called in France, has been abandoned for a number of years, because of the cost of this material, in favor of sulphide of carbon. The latter is manufactured in this city on a large scale from raw material found close at hand. The petroleum essence process is still in use at Havre, where Messrs. Desmarais Freres have very large works, which they operate in connection with their petroleum refinery. Being themselves producers of the essence, they are in a more favorable position to use this solvent than the manufacturers in the South. The greater danger involved in the manipulation of petroleum essence has also operated against the extension of its use. While explosion is liable to occur in the handling of

sulphide of carbon, also, its presence is more readily discernible on account of its odor, and it is said to be more easily controlled.

The most complete plant for the treatment of oil cakes in this manner is conceded on all sides to be that of Messrs. C. A. Verminck & Co., of Marseilles. It was built by Messrs. B. & A. Bezer, 7 Rue Forbin, Marseilles, and could probably be duplicated for about \$16,000. All the plants now in use have been constructed to order, and there is no means of obtaining satisfactory information under this head. The manufacturers of the Verminck plant, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, feel that it would be impossible to export the huge vats and other portions of the machinery to the United States, but would probably consider with favor a proposition to furnish working plans and the smaller portions of the machinery necessary.

In the new Verminck plant the production of oil has been greatly simplified by doing away with the two and occasionally three separate pressings of the raw material, whereby several grades of oil were secured, in favor of one application of very high pressure, leaving a cake containing from 12 to 14 per cent. of oil. While the one pressing makes it impossible to obtain a very high grade of comestible oil, this loss is made up for by the excellence of the product as a whole. The ordinary oil cake is then broken up into pieces about as large as hazelnuts and dumped into a vat in quantities of 30,000 kilograms (66,138 pounds) at a time. The plant is capable of treating 100,000 kilograms (220,460 pounds) of oil cake per day. Equal quantities of oil cake and of sulphide of carbon are required, in order that the remaining oil may be successfully extracted. The net loss of the sulphide of carbon is one-half of 1 per cent. of its weight—that is to say, 500 kilograms (1,102 pounds) per day—and to keep the plant going successfully, a stock of 150,000 kilograms (330,690 pounds) is constantly available. The sulphide of carbon is most largely manufactured in this

city by the Societe Marseillaise de Sulfure de Carbon, a corporation which not only sells the material, but also treats the oil cake of local manufacturers. The average price of the chemical varies from 25 to 30 francs (\$4.82 to \$5.79) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), and I am told that it costs to manufacture not more than 15 francs (\$2.89), leaving a very satisfactory margin—so satisfactory, indeed, that Verminck & Co. are erecting their own plant for the production of the sulphide of carbon, expecting to be able to supply themselves and the trade generally.

The oil produced by the chemical treatment is usually taken up by the soap trade, and its color and odor readily distinguish it from the oils obtained by the application of pressure. The oil obtained by the naphtha, or petroleum essence, process does not give out this odor, and it has a better color. The remaining pulp, or meal, after the extraction of the oil, is immediately dried, in order to prevent fermentation, and sold in sacks for fertilizing purposes. The ruling prices are considerably below those paid for oil cake. In England, the meal is sold for feeding purposes and is said to give satisfaction, although this is improbable, and is certainly not true in Marseilles.

ROBERT P. SKINNER,  
Consul-General.

Marseilles.

### NOW A WESTERN BROKER

Mr. Leyden, formerly manager for Armour & Co., at Baltimore, Md., and now the runner of a prosperous brokerage business in San Francisco, Cal., was in New York City this week. Mr. Leyden made an excellent record in the East, and has justified that record by his success on the Pacific Coast.

### BEEF FAMINE ABROAD

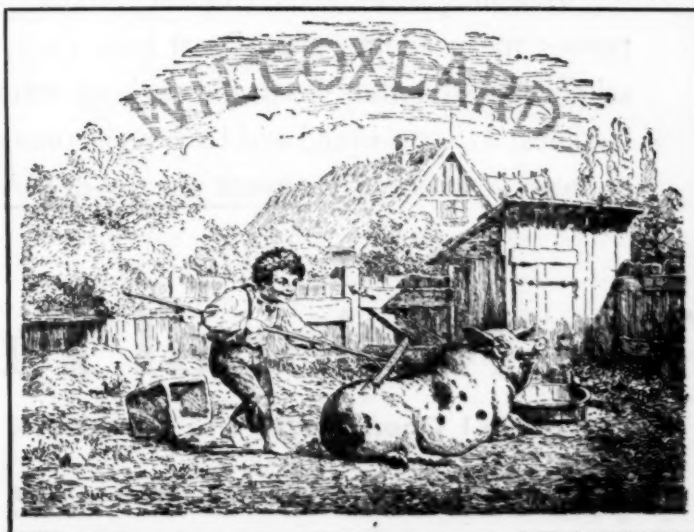
It seems that the retail butchers of the United States are not the only marketmen who are not selling all the beef they would like to sell. Last week there was a sort of beef famine in Aberdeen, Scotland. The wholesalers and the retailers alike were short of meat. Other places in Great Britain felt the pinch.

**The W. J. WILCOX**  
**Lard and Refining Co.**

**New York,**  
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

**Pure Refined Lard**



# **STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY**

## **Churners of High Grade Butterine**

and manufacturers of "Bakers' Delight," a special make of Butterine, a shortening substitute for Creamery or Dairy Butter. It has no equal, quantity required being one-fourth less than butter.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

GENERAL OFFICES

**LANGDON, D. C.**

## **Profits in Details**

COMMERCIAL Chemistry is constantly improving rendering and bleaching operations. Better product and reduced operating expenses mean additional profits at both ends. Our chemical experts are acknowledged authorities in the packing house, cottonseed and rendering lines. If you would add to your income, reduce your expenses and improve your product consult the LABORATORY DEPARTMENT of

### **The National Provisioner**

Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange

Produce Exchange    ♪    ♪    ♪    New York



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Mutual Fertilizer Co., Savannah, Ga., will double capacity of plant.

The Retail Butchers' Association, Columbus, O., may erect a tallow plant.

Work is being pushed on the plant of the Western Packing Co., Denver, Col.

The Iowa State Board of Control recently let meat contracts for thirteen institutions.

The leather plant of H. M. Rosenblatt & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., was damaged by fire.

Farnsworth & Webster, Fitchburg, Mass., have leased the North Bennington Soap Works.

The Benzineated Soap Co., Camden, N. J., capital \$200,000, has filed articles of incorporation.

The New Haven Provision Co., New Haven, Conn., has increased capital from \$4,000 to \$11,000.

Swift & Company have declared their regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent., payable July 1. The stock is quoted at 108.

The Perfection Mince Meat Co., Newark, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by G. W. Muth, F. M. Phelps and A. M. Phelps.

The United Churning Co., 15 Exchange place, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated by E. M. Love, R. C. Dotson, G. A. J. Scott and others.

The H. C. Cyphers Provision and Ice Co., Pittsburg, Pa., capital \$500,000, has been incorporated by H. C. Cyphers, A. H. Wilson, T. M. Gambel, Conrad Yeager, W. J. Metzger and others.

### BALTIMORE DECISION

Judge Thomas J. Morris, in the United States Court at Baltimore, heard argument on the demurrer to the bill filed against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, by Messrs. Myers & Houseman, and overruled the demurrer. Isidor Rayner appeared for the plaintiff and W. Irvine Cross for the defendant.

Messrs. Myers & Houseman are cattle dealers. Mr. Rayner claimed in his argument that the railroad was discriminating against the plaintiffs at the Union Stock Yards by denying them through bills of lading for export cattle to Europe unless they fed their cattle at the Union Stock Yards. He alleged that the railroad was charging him \$20,000 a year more on bills of lading for cattle not fed at the Union Stock Yards than for cattle fed there, and that it compelled them therefore to feed their cattle at the Union Stock Yards and pay to that company most exorbitant prices. Mr. Rayner also argued that there was a combination between the road and the stock yards, and asked the Court to compel the railroad to permit the plaintiffs to feed their cattle at their own yards.

Mr. Cross said that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any relief, and claimed that the Court was without jurisdiction. The suit was brought under the inter-State commerce act, and the jurisdictional question that was argued by counsel engaged the attention of the Court most of the day. The Court's decision allows the plaintiffs to proceed with their case.

### NATURE'S FRUIT AND FOOD SALT

(Specially Translated for The National Provisioner.)

From Experiments by Prof. Dr. Edmund O. von Lippmann.

Some time ago a certain machine factory sent me several pieces of white, leaf-like and very hard sediment, which, upon being placed in a vacuum for the concentration of lemon juice, settled and materially decreased the power of the lemon juice. Upon examination it was found that it consisted almost entirely of anhydrous calcium sulphate and a (basic ?) calcium salt of the lemon acid, and that it furthermore contained quite an amount of boric acid, the form of which it not yet ascertained or the amount thereof known.

Investigation showed that with a mixture of calcium citrate and boric acid having the color of the flame and curcuma reaction of the same intensity, under the same conditions, the quantity of boric acid in the substance might be roughly estimated at 5 per cent.

It is evident that since boric acid is found in various wines, in hops and in many kinds of unrefined sugar, it must be a constituent of the food absorbed by the plant from the ground, and that this fact also holds good in the case of citrous fruits. To prove this hypothesis, lemon juices of various origins were purchased and examined. The same thing was done with raw lemons. In most cases the objects thus used (in the cases of the raw fruits, peels as well as juices,) show intense and often marvelously strong reactions on boric acid. The same thing was found to be true of various kinds of oranges and other Southern fruits. This would tend to show that boric acid is found in the products of daily use, in much larger quantities than has heretofore been thought or even suspected, and that in the analytical investigations for this acid (which have recently acquired some importance), this fact will not remain unnoticed.

### PATENTS

701,828. Meat-Cutter.—Chas. Arnold, Chicago, Ill., assignor to John E. Macdonald, Chicago, Ill. Filed Nov. 4, 1901. Serial No. 81,039.

701,882. Press for Ice-Machines.—Daniel L. Holden, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Aug. 16, 1901. Serial No. 72,220.

701,902. Burner for Crude Oil.—Thomas E. Lewis, Albert J. Ray and Miley B. Weston, Ft. Worth, Tex. Filed Aug. 10, 1901. Serial No. 71,656.

701,976. Beef-holder.—Harold Widdowson, Hyde, England. Filed Sept. 28, 1901. Serial No. 76,918.

702,062. Refrigerating Apparatus.—Edward W. Howell, New York, N. Y., assignor to Herbert L. May, New York, N. Y. Filed June 3, 1901. Serial No. 62,824.

702,138. Can-Heading Machine.—Frank M. Leavitt, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Can Company, Jersey City, N. J., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed March 10, 1902. Serial No. 97,455.

702,167. Machine for Manufacturing Soldered Cans.—Harry B. Williams, Brooklyn,

N. Y., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed March 27, 1900. Serial No. 10,338.

702,168. Side-Seam Soldering Machine.—Harry B. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed May 3, 1902. Serial No. 58,578.

702,172. Process of Effecting the Drying of Non-Drying Oils and Produced by such Process.—William N. Blakeman, Jr., New York, N. Y. Filed March 5, 1901. Serial No. 49,708.

702,264. Vacuum Apparatus for Boiling Brine.—Gerhard N. Vis, Schweizerhalle, Switzerland. Filed July 13, 1900. Serial No. 23,494.

### WASHINGTON BONE FACTORIES

Dr. William C. Woodward, the District of Columbia Health Officer, has submitted a statement to the Commissioners upon Senate bill 4613, regulating bone or fertilizer factories in the District of Columbia. He recommends that the bill be referred to the City Solicitor to determine whether the proposed legislation cannot be secured through regulations made by the Commissioners under the authority vested in them by law. If the end desired can be accomplished in this manner, in the opinion of the City Solicitor, Dr. Woodward suggests that the bill be returned to the Senate District Committee with the statement that its enactment appears to the Commissioners to be unnecessary.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended June 14, 1902, with a comparative summary:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	June 14, 1902.	June 15, 1901.	Nov. 1, '01, to June 14, '02.
U. Kingdom.....	2,015	506	40,885
Continent.....	656	593	19,823
So. & C. Am.....	549	76	9,654
West Indies.....	1,357	1,071	31,467
B. N. A. Col.....	...	...	2,510
Other countries...	28	...	782
Totals.....	4,605	2,246	106,121

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom.....	11,827,353	15,167,950	881,259,236
Continent.....	497,449	3,005,443	49,456,563
So. & C. Am.....	156,700	137,300	4,338,598
West Indies.....	155,925	735,323	5,878,373
B. N. A. Col.....	3,675	...	53,469
Other countries...	36,525	32,500	497,700
Totals.....	12,177,627	19,098,418	441,483,928

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom.....	3,697,371	5,942,741	100,420,886
Continent.....	3,826,945	6,831,273	170,112,439
So. & C. Am.....	274,805	453,430	13,263,075
West Indies.....	592,380	400,040	13,055,200
B. N. A. Col.....	...	...	79,134
Other countries...	76,800	54,600	1,802,370
Totals.....	8,468,301	13,682,084	359,283,164

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, barrels.	Bacon & Hams, pounds.	Lard, pounds.
New York.....	2,353	5,195,725	4,236,680
Boston.....	56	2,322,275	786,125
Portland, Me.....	1,375	2,953,400	128,400
Philadelphia.....	420	791,477	1,259,018
Baltimore.....	304	105,749	619,600
Newport News.....	...	...	1,043,508
New Orleans.....	98	30,900	324,275
Montreal.....	...	1,432,301	37,300
Mobile, Ala.....	...	45,800	44,400
Totals.....	4,606	12,177,627	8,468,301

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	Nov. 1, '01, to June 14, '02.	Nov. 1, '00, to June 15, '01.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	21,024,200	26,469,800	5,445,600
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	441,483,928	508,415,600	64,931,672
Lard, lbs.....	359,283,164	800,973,505	441,690,341

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

## Provisions

Hogs in moderate receipt for the day and their prices 10 higher. The products were further advanced because of the hog markets and the strong control of the products by the packers. It is a situation, as implied in our review, as likely to be jumped by the packers immediately with the falling off in hog receipts. Lard advanced 7 to 12 points early to-day.

## Cottonseed Oil

The higher lard markets yesterday and to-day tend to a stronger feeling over cotton oil, and bids, although decidedly under a trading basis, are somewhat advanced; sellers' ideas are also of a more confident order. Prime yellow held to 40, and 44½ bid. Little disposition to sell new crop deliveries; some export demand for prime yellow at 38½ for October delivery, with 41 asked. Permanently higher lard would mean a much larger home consumption of the oil.

## Tallow

The tone is becoming steadier because of higher lard prices. Prolonged strength to lard would soon bring all fat markets to a stronger basis, as their statistical positions favor selling interests. City, hhds., however, not as yet above 6½. Weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhds. city made at 6½.

## Oleo Stearine

Quiet but less desire to sell because of former lard; quoted at 13½.

## CANNOT COLOR OLEOMARGARINE FOR CUSTOMER

To cover and answer inquiries, The National Provisioner addressed an inquiry to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and received the following reply:

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.  
Washington, June 19, 1902.

Editor The National Provisioner,  
Produce Exchange (Floor A),  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 17 inst., in which you ask, "Can a grocer or other vender of unartificially colored oleomargarine, after selling the substance to a customer in the above state, mix her own coloring matter in his store at her request without incurring penalty?"

In reply, you are informed that it is the opinion of this office that any person who should engage in artificially coloring oleomargarine in the manner stated would become liable to special tax as manufacturer of oleomargarine, and subject to all the provisions of the law relating thereto.

Section 3 of the Act of August 2, 1896, defining manufacturers of oleomargarine, was amended by the Act of May 9, 1902, as follows:

"And any person that sells, vends, or furnishes oleomargarine for the use and consumption of others, except to his own family table, without compensation, who shall add to or mix with such oleomargarine any artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, shall also be held to be a manufacturer of oleomargarine within the meaning of said act and subject to the provisions thereof."

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

The new regulations made necessary by the Act of May 9, 1902, will be ready for distribution within a few days, and a copy will be furnished you upon application.

Respectfully,

J. W. YERKES,  
Commissioner.

## PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to June 11—	1902.	1901.
Chicago .....	1,865,000	1,780,000
Kansas City .....	555,000	1,040,000
Omaha .....	625,000	675,000
St. Louis .....	308,000	520,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	456,000	513,000
Indianapolis .....	272,000	305,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	41,000	82,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	77,000	110,000
Cincinnati .....	116,000	150,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	109,000	141,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	106,000	123,000
Sioux City, Iowa .....	247,000	213,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	165,000	155,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	68,000	91,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	110,000	118,000
Detroit, Mich. ....	70,000	70,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	29,000	85,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ..	65,000	71,000
Bloomington, Ill. ....	23,000	29,500
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	21,000	28,000
Above and all other .....	5,575,000	6,540,000

—Price Current.

## CAROLINA OIL COMPANY

John T. Stevens, S. W. Heath, J. M. Carson and J. F. O'Brien, Kershaw, S. C., have organized a cottonseed oil company with \$25,000 capital.

## MINNESOTA HENS

Last year the poultry industry of Minnesota produced \$10,000,000, of which over \$6,000,000 was represented by 60,000,000 dozen eggs produced by about 10,000,000 chickens, ducks and geese, and over \$3,000,000 represented the value of the poultry raised during the year. This means that the Minnesota hen last year produced wealth sufficient to have paid the salaries of all the teachers in the public schools of Minnesota.

## RUINOUS DECISION

The ranchmen of Texas assert that the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court invalidating consolidated leases, thereby throwing upon the market more than 2,500,000 acres of state lands, will be ruinous to the cattle industry of that state. In some of the western counties, where there are large bodies of these lands, the rush of actual settlers for the favored tracts is a reminder of the great rush into Oklahoma at the time of its opening for settlement.

## Lean Beef the Best

Don't turn up your nose at lean beef. It is good stuff. The knowing ones say that lean beef contains: 76.7 per cent. of water; 20.7 per cent. of albumen (food); 1.5 per cent. of starch fat and sugar and 1.2 per cent. of salts. Mutton has: water, 76 per cent.; albumen (food), 17.1 per cent.; starch, fat and sugar, 5.7 per cent., salts, 1.3 per cent.; chicken: water, 70.2 per cent.; albumen (food), 19.7 per cent., starch, fat and sugar, 1.4 per cent.; salts, 1.3 per cent.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	200	15,000	1,000
Kansas City .....	100	3,000	1,000
Omaha .....	100	9,500	...
St. Louis .....	300	1,500	...

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1902.

Chicago .....	20,000	47,000	18,000
Kansas City .....	9,000	7,000	5,000
Omaha .....	2,500	4,000	3,300
St. Louis .....	...	...	...

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1902.

Chicago .....	3,500	24,000	11,000
Kansas City .....	6,000	9,000	5,000
Omaha .....	3,000	3,000	5,500
St. Louis .....	5,000	4,000	6,000

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1902.

Chicago .....	18,000	35,000	18,000
Kansas City .....	5,000	11,000	3,000
Omaha .....	3,500	10,000	4,000
St. Louis .....	6,000	3,000	500

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1902.

Chicago .....	5,500	25,000	12,000
Kansas City .....	2,500	7,000	2,000
Omaha .....	2,000	9,000	4,000
St. Louis .....	3,500	3,000	2,500

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1902.

Chicago .....	2,000	16,000	5,000
Kansas City .....	1,000	6,000	1,000
Omaha .....	800	9,000	1,500
St. Louis .....	1,500	3,000	1,500

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## **The NATIONAL PROVISIONER**

### **NEW YORK AND CHICAGO**

#### **INCRIMINATING ITSELF IN AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK**

The Railroad Commission is trying to regulate traffic rates. That is, it is trying to fix prices. The laws of the country make it a crime for others to fix prices. It is all right to prevent oppression and to break any combination which furnishes the opportunity or agent for oppressiveness—always in the interest of the mass of the people, of course, for our theory of the best benefit is that for the common good—the pro bono publico idea of government.

It is meet and proper, therefore, in the interest of the greatest good to the greatest number, that a Railroad Commission, an Interstate Commerce Commission or any other arbitrating or regulating body should fix a maximum price or rate above which no one may rise, but not a minimum below which he may go.

Competition is the life of trade. Competition is the genesis of the anti-trust law. The Interstate Commerce Commission says "prices of freights must be uniform by all lines to all people." That violates the very basis of competition as well as the law of trade that the biggest buyer or customer is entitled to greater concessions, discounts or rebates than the transient and smaller customer.

If a man buys \$10,000 worth of goods from a factory or merchant, he does not expect the same discounts as he would on a \$100,000 order, nor yet on a \$1,000,000 order. Railroads are the same. For large, regular and permanent business, they can afford to offer inducements to keep their cars filled and to provide definite freight. The Commission says the lines shall not do so under penalty of prosecution. Might as well penalize the factory and the jobber for favors to large orders.

#### **AS THE CATTLE MEN SEE BEEF**

The very able review of the general livestock and meat situation by General Manager Eugene Rust, of the Kansas City Stockyards, published in last week's issue of *The National Provisioner*, very justly aroused much comment and drew forth many compliments. In this week's issue the same field, with the same conclusions reached, is covered by the investigations of the National Livestock Association, whose ramified membership own \$600,000,000 worth of livestock.

These two authentic sources of information show that scarce fodder, rough ranges and high corn made good grassers scarce and good finished beeves scarcer. Every growing and

fattening condition being high made livestock high. That forced high beef. A continuance of high stock and high meat is expected. The beef that will sell lower will be of poorer grass stock. Good finished stock will rule higher.

#### **WHAT IS A CALF SKIN?**

The tanners do not recognize a green skin heavier than 15 lbs. as a calf skin. Dealers strain the limit to 20 lbs., and, in an exceptional case, up to 22 lbs. A trimmed skin of 25 lbs. is a kip. The Treasury, in a recent ruling on the calf skin question, decided that a green skin up to 25 lbs. weight was a calf skin. The Government is curiously contradictory. A 25-lb. skin is that of a yearling or over. The Government has ruled, in re the entry of stock over our Mexican border line, that a yearling is not a calf, while at the same time, ruling in regard to the entry of foreign skins through our customs that the skin of this same prohibited yearling is a calf skin. Before this curious ruling, which lifts the hides of yearling steers from the dutiable list to the category of calf skins (which come in free), such big concerns like the American Hide and Leather Company—commonly called the "Calfskin Trust," purchased American skins largely from butchers. Now the same buyers import most of such stock from South America or other countries on "tanners' account." Thus the American dealer and producer are hit.

There is little wonder that scandals attach to our Government in the public mind when such palpable and inconsistent rulings follow the hobnobbing of certain people about Washington. This matter deserves the serious attention of the livestock associations.

#### **FUEL OIL IN COMPETITION**

The use of fuel oil for steam purposes is rapidly becoming a fixture in the manufacturing field. As this cheaper fuel makes its way it furnishes a new factor in competition by reducing the cost of manufacture, thus allowing that margin for competition.

The factory world looks with interest upon the experiment which the American Cotton Company is about to make in the South. Its entire power plant will be driven with steam generated by fuel oil. Many Southern cotton oil mills and factories, including the large plant of the Armstrong Packing Company, at Dallas, Tex., now use Beaumont petroleum for fuel. It is a singular fact that the Texas oil can be used in existing furnaces without corroding the iron. Desulphurizing the oil is not, it seems, necessary. This oil furnishes a very superior shale brick which is easily shipped, conveniently stocked and is a good combustible fuel. The general use of this cheaper fuel will do much towards shifting the commercial centers of many in-

dustries and gravitate several of these to the South. It means the making of a greater Texas out of an already great Texas for the Lone Star State, having everything else, needed fuel for furnaces. Her livestock industry was immense; so were her cotton, ginning, cottonseed oil mill and other industries, but her coal beds were in Tennessee or Pennsylvania and her forests far away from her seat of production. Fuel oil is a revolutionizing agent.

#### **THE RANGE FEELERS**

The first straight grass cattle came into the beef market on Monday. They were cows and fetched \$3.75 to \$5.10 per 100 lbs. live weight. The first batch of similar cattle that entered the market last year brought \$3.60 to \$3.85. They came in August or two months later. The high price paid for the first batch of straight grass cows for beef indicates the high price at which range steers will sell and the probable condition of the grass beef market for carcass stuff. It was good range conditions and an eager desire to test the livestock market for straight grass beef cattle that brought these cows in so soon. The result was highly satisfactory to their owners and shippers.

#### **PORK AS A DIET**

We kill in the United States about as much hog meat as we do of both beef and mutton. Our official and unofficial abattoirs and farmers kill about 10,000,000 cattle and calves annually. Placing the average of the dressed carcasses of all at 600 lbs., we kill annually 6,000,000,000 lbs. of beef per year. We also slaughter about 40,000,000 sheep and lambs per year. Averaging their carcasses at 65 lbs. each, it gives an annual kill of 2,600,000,000 lbs. of mutton.

The same slaughterers kill fully 40,000,000 head of hogs each twelve months. Averaging these carcasses at 200 lbs., dressed, the yield is 8,000,000,000 lbs. of pork as our annual kill. The hog differs from the steer or the sheep in that the feet and head are also eaten.

Taking the above as a fair average of the heavy and light carcasses it will be seen that we kill 8,000,000,000 lbs. of beef and mutton, and 8,000,000,000 lbs. of pork per year. The hog is popular with the table.

#### **THE PRICE OF FOLLY**

To show how foolish people are at times the ladies in the recently disturbed "kosher" meat district rushed into a co-operative market last week and bought beef at 2c. a pound dearer than the butchers on the same block were selling it for. They did this under the happy belief that they were bursting somebody up.

A HIGHLY SPECIAL OFFER

ON

# Technical Books

BECAUSE OF THE

## REMOVAL

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## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### ON LEATHER DYEING

BY PROF. H. E. PROCTER, F. I. C.

The chemistry of leather dyeing is somewhat complex, as we are not dealing with a fibre of uniform constitution, but have already combined and modified it in various ways in the processes by which it has been converted into leather. Dyeing, no doubt, depends on the combined action of forces which we rudely distinguish as chemical and physical, without, however, being able to draw any definite line between them; but it will be convenient to consider the subject first from the chemical side. The constitution of the gelatinous fibre of skin is unknown, but one is justified in stating that, like the amido-acids which are important proximate products of its decomposition, it contains both acid and basic groups, and is therefore capable of attracting both bases and acids. It is well known, for instance, that the neutral fibre is capable of withdrawing sulphuric acid from a deci-normal solution with such vigor that the residual liquid is neutral to litmus paper; and it will also absorb caustic alkalis with perhaps equal avidity. It is thus readily dyed by coloring matters of either basic or acid character, and in many cases will even dissociate their salts, dyeing the characteristic color of the free dyestuff, but possibly at the same time fixing the liberated base or acid with which the coloring matter has been combined. Many tanning processes consist in a somewhat analogous fixation of weak bases and acids, and it is therefore to be anticipated that they will profoundly modify the color-fixing properties of the original fibre, as indeed proves to be the case. Exactly what the result of a particular tanning process in this respect will be is less easy to foresee.

In the ordinary vegetable-tanning process the tannins, which are of acid nature, are freely fixed by the fibre. It is therefore not surprising that vegetable-tanned leather most freely fixes the basic colors, especially as these mostly form insoluble compounds with the tannic acids, so that it is quite probable that the dyeing is mainly effected by the formation of tannin-color lakes on the fibre, rather than by actual fixation of the color base in combination with the original matter of the skin. It is noteworthy, however, that even fully tanned skin has by no means lost its attractions for acid-coloring matters, many of which will dye it even without the presence of free acid, though it is possible that the tannic acid performs the function of saturating the alkaline base with which the color-acid has been combined.

In Germany, basic coloring matters of the coal-tar series are largely employed in the dyeing of vegetable-tanned leathers, on account of their rapid absorption and great coloring power, while in England, where larger numbers of skins are usually dyed in one bath, but for a longer time, acid colors are generally preferred, on account of the greater evenness with which they dye, and their lesser tendency to "bronze." It should be pointed out that while the substance of animal skin consists practically of gelatinous fibres, it is covered on the outer surface with a thin membrane of extreme tenuity, called the hyaline or glassy layer, which, in the liv-

ing animal, separates the true skin and the epidermis. This layer, the chemistry of which is quite unknown, reacts to coloring matters differently from the gelatinous fibres, and probably is less absorbent for basic colors, and more so for the colored anhydrides of the tannins, and perhaps for acid colors generally, than is the true skin. As a result, it colors more darkly in tanning, and less so in dyeing with basic colors, and as it is extremely liable to damage in the preliminary operations of removing hair and lime by the tanner, this irregularity of coloring is a serious disadvantage which is most marked with the basic colors. "Bronzing," the dichroic effect produced by light reflected from the surface of many coloring matters, complementary to that transmitted by them and reflected by the surface of the dyed material, is not peculiar to basic colors, but is generally more marked than in acid ones. Basic colors, from their great affinity for tannins and consequent rapid dyeing, are apt to dye irregularly, and without sufficiently penetrating the leather, and if the soluble tannin is not wholly washed out of the skins previously to dyeing, it bleeds in the dyebath, and precipitates insoluble tannin lakes, which waste color and adhere to the surface of the leather. The inconvenience of basic colors due to their too rapid fixation may sometimes be lessened by slight acidification of the dyebath with a weak acid, such as acetic or lactic. The precipitation of tannin lakes in the bath may be prevented by previous fixation of the tannin with tartar emetic, or some other suitable metallic salt.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

#### Horse Fat and Oil

J. C. H., NEW JERSEY.—(1) The amount of grease or fat which can be obtained from a horse is a variable quantity. If you obtain 50 lbs. on an average you are doing well, as it is a well-known fact that some horses will yield a very small amount of fat. (2) Horse oil or horse fat can be practically deodorized by a very simple and inexpensive process. (3) It finds extensive use among

the tanners of leather, especially horse hides. That fat obtained from the neck of the animal is regarded as the best for their use by the tanners.

#### Meat Canning

"AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIBER." The process of canning meats is carried out in a general way as follows: The meat (may or may not be pickled) is freed from the bone, and rather more than parboiled, then put into the cans with the cover soldered on, leaving a small aperture. The remainder of the cooking is done in any boiling water or calcium chloride bath, after which the small hole is soldered up, while the material is hot, after which it is thoroughly and as quickly as possible, cooled off. This is the general outline of the method of canning meat, but naturally there are many elaborations, precautions and points to be observed with different goods, which we refrain from giving in these columns.

#### Action of Cold on Milk

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—Your query was answered in last week's issue on page 36, where you probably overlooked it.

#### Smoking Meats

READER, GREEN BAY, WIS.—Allow the meats to hang in smokehouse until through dripping before starting fires. If you have a fan or blower for circulating smoke, turn it on and circulate the air until the meats are reasonably dry. Then smoke as usual. (2) The time required for your product depends upon whether you want a light or dark color and also the amount of shrinkage you will be satisfied with.

### DEMAND FOR SCALES IN TRANSVAAL

Consular Agent W. D. Gordon, of Johannesburg, reports that he has received a request for information in regard to automatic scales, or rather automatic registering devices which can be attached to scales used in the weighing of ore. Manufacturers are asked to write him.

### VIRCHOW'S BORACIC DOSE

Prof. Virchow, the famous German food expert, has for 25 years taken a big dose of boracic acid every day. He celebrated his 80th birthday last week by taking a double dose.



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## THE RANGE OUTLOOK OF LIVE AND DEAD MEATS

Following is the condition of abattoir animals on the ranges and on feed, as ascertained by the National Live Stock Association, through its 150 associations and ramified memberships, and just sent to the National Provisioner by Secretary Charles F. Martin:

Following is the condition of abattoir animals on the ranges and on feed, as ascertained by the National Live Stock Association, through its 150 associations and ramified memberships and just sent to The National Provisioner by Secretary Charles F. Martin:

The range cattle and sheep industry got its hard knocks at both the upper and lower end of the country during certain periods of the past six months, but with the closing of the first half of the year, with good grass all over the country, the poorest being in Arizona and New Mexico, those early troubles are about forgotten and unparalleled success with profitable prices is on the horizon. There is nothing that can cloud it, except it may be a poor corn crop.

Abundant corn cannot, however, insure much cheaper beef than is now going to market. The results will show that there is not to be had for feed lots the number of mature cattle to make heavy steer beef necessary to supply the demand for another year at least. Of all the heavy movement from the South and Southwest to the North, this spring, to go on pasture to prepare for feed lots, not one-fourth are over two-year-olds. With old cows the situation is somewhat different. For several years the cattle raisers of the South have been holding on to their aged breeding females, thinking it more profitable to keep them and raise calves than to send them to market. At present, however, there is a good supply of the younger breeding females added to most of the herds, and the belief is that now is a good time to dispose of the aged stock. Thus the offerings of grass cows this fall at the markets will be liberal.

While the winter on the ranges of the North was mild generally speaking, the range has been improving and to such a degree that the movement of cattle from the South has not had its equal in numbers for several years.

While market prices ruled comparatively high during the first quarter of the year, there was not a full measure of realization by the shipper. The mild winter referred to resulted in lighter weight cattle, they weighing out 100 to 150 pounds lighter than during the same season a year ago. During the second quarter a new state of affairs sprung up. It was the "beef trust" agitation. The high price of beef prevailing was due entirely to the short supply of cattle caused by the drouth of last summer and the increased price of corn which prevented a large proportion of the small feeders from buying stock last year when cattle were selling cheap compared with the present prices. If the so-called "beef trust" had an existence, either in theory or practice, they would certainly have been able to have held down the price of stock on the hoof; this they could not do, notwithstanding it would have been a much easier matter to have controlled the prices on the hoof than to have regulated the price of the product. There has been an increased consumption of meat on account of prosperous times and the unprecedented export demand. This, with the admitted short supply and the high price of feed, naturally brought

about the high prices paid for the marketable animals.

The prospects for cheaper beef even a year from now, what are they? The statement in reply is made that it depends entirely on the corn crop. It is the opinion of some of the best informed that even a bumper crop will not send corn below 50 cents for the next year, and this being the case, it certainly looks like a high cattle market for the same length of time.

Another factor in favor of the maintenance of present prices is the fact that the feed lots are now about empty, and the only source of supply from now until the next crop of fat steers can be turned out a year or more from now are the grassers, which will supply the market only for the next few months.

The sheep branch of the industry has been preserving a remarkably good condition. The same mild winter, free from dust storms, has produced remarkably clean wool, although not such heavy fleeces; but the quality is bringing the growers handsome prices. Buyers went into the fields early and a strong demand sent prices up several cents a pound. This year they are ranging from 12 to 14 cents, with exceptional extra fine at 15 cents. The mutton market was better than a year ago, fed stock selling as high as \$7.55 a cwt. These prices were superinduced by light supplies in feed lots because of the high price of corn. The shipments this fall of grass-fat stock off the ranges promises to be very heavy, as the grass pretty well over the entire West is good, excepting in the territories where the moisture has not been sufficient to sustain the great flocks, and which will be greatly augmented by a lamb crop, which it is estimated will average 80 per cent.

Hogs have been a prolific source of revenue to the grower. Although the receipts as compared to a year ago at the markets were heavier prices persistently remained strong and higher. Marketing was free because of the high price of feed also, but the demand existed, and the prices prevailed. The future of the hog industry is every bit as good as that of cattle.

### MAY EXPORTS

Following were the comparative exports of provisions for May as announced by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department:

**CATTLE.**—May, 1901, 38,048 head; value, \$3,487,814; 1902, 23,124 head; value, \$2,000,366. For eleven months 1901, 306,953 head; value \$33,203,337; 1902, 296,641 head; value, \$26,558,616.

**HOGS.**—May, 1901, 1,358 head; value, \$15,439; 1902, 182 head; value, \$2,004. For eleven months 1901, 15,071 head; value, \$161,688; 1902, 5,864 head; value, \$61,275.

**CANNED BEEF.**—May, 1901, 3,517,250 lbs.; value, \$335,409; 1902, 6,679,943 lbs.; value, \$707,754. For eleven months 1901, 50,366,790 lbs.; value, \$4,992,096; 1902, 61,359,826 lbs.; value, \$6,122,551.

**FRESH BEEF.**—May, 1901, 33,633,863 lbs.; value, \$2,998,327; 1902, 24,954,370 lbs.; value, \$2,676,816. For eleven months 1901, 316,450,082 lbs.; value, \$28,570,961; 1902, 280,147,275; value \$26,645,777.

**SALTED, PICKLED OR OTHER CURED BEEF.**—May, 1901, 4,074,817 lbs.; value, \$227,985; 1902, 3,786,258 lbs.; value,

\$286,977. For eleven months 1901, 50,139,909 lbs.; value, \$2,853,821; 1902, 45,238,897 lbs.; value, \$2,823,533.

**TALLOW.**—May, 1901, 3,816,944 lbs.; value, \$191,388; 1902, 1,367,275 lbs.; value, \$85,421. For eleven months 1901, 73,305,297 lbs.; value, \$3,656,353; 1902, 32,310,260 lbs.; value, \$1,816,012.

**BACON.**—May, 1901, 31,224,775 lbs.; value, 2,705,833; 1902, 19,352,668 lbs.; value, \$1,904,323. For eleven months 1901, 420,775,612 lbs.; value, \$34,437,521; 1902, 350,603,852 lbs.; value, \$33,087,242.

**HAMS.**—May, 1901, 23,039,542 lbs.; value, \$2,400,822; 1902, 22,546,506 lbs.; value, \$2,562,738. For eleven months 1901, 190,570,187 lbs.; value, \$20,158,734; 1902, 200,369,947 lbs.; value, \$22,280,944.

**PORK.**—May, 1901, 11,026,279 lbs.; value, \$904,535; 1902, 9,434,932 lbs.; value, \$863,652. For eleven months 1901, 144,909,457 lbs.; value, \$10,449,140; 1902, 134,287,788 lbs.; value, \$11,544,922.

**LARD.**—May, 1901, 52,777,162 lbs.; value, \$4,358,635; 1902, 37,580,170 lbs.; value, \$3,755,071. For eleven months 1901, 546,208,264 lbs.; value, \$41,271,425; 1902, 507,276,349 lbs.; value, \$47,530,321.

**OLEO OIL.**—May, 1901, 17,585,129 lbs.; value, \$1,325,256; 1902, 9,304,298 lbs.; value, 907,368. For eleven months 1901, 144,026,049 lbs.; value, \$10,543,943; 1902, 129,905,865 lbs.; value, \$11,424,920.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—May, 1901, 545,002 lbs.; value, \$51,611; 1902, 486,175 lbs.; value, \$49,841. For eleven months 1901, 4,559,293 lbs.; value, \$438,729; 1902, 5,421,030 lbs.; value, \$565,265.

**BUTTER.**—May, 1901, 1,567,941 lbs.; value, \$259,901; 1902, 255,625 lbs.; value, \$48,135. For eleven months 1901, 20,318,348 lbs.; value, \$3,497,796; 1902, 14,700,041 lbs.; value, \$2,637,547.

### HEREFORDS GO TO CANADA

Three of the fine herd of Hereford cattle, from the herd of Queen Victoria, which were imported last year by the late K. B. Armour, will return to British territory. They are three 3-year-old heifers, which W. H. Hunter, of Orangeville, Canada, purchased for \$1,500. Mr. Hunter's first choice was the imported heifer, Buttermaid 2d, No. 138043, bred by W. T. Barnaby, Saltmarsh Castle, Bromyard, England. The other two were Carland, No. 138256, and Dorothy, No. 138,233, bred by Capt. E. L. Heygate, Buckland, Leominster, England. They are by Fine Lad, sire of three heifers sold recently to the king for the royal herd at Windsor.

Mr. Hunter is one of the firm of W. H. and H. A. Hunter, owners of "The Maples" farm at Orangeville, and are well known breeders of fine stock. The farm at Orangeville is the supply point for an immense range in Asinibola and Alberta. Mr. Hunter expressed his intention of returning to Kansas City this fall and winter to attend some of the Hereford cattle sales.

### COMPULSORY SLAUGHTER ABOLISHED

At a meeting of the executive board of the International Livestock Exposition held in Chicago it was decided to do away with the compulsory slaughter of prize-winning steers for entry in the slaughter test. This action will no doubt be appreciated by the exhibitors as it will permit them to make such disposition of their prize-winning bullocks as they please. To encourage the exhibition of cattle fitted to win both on foot and in the carcass prizes won by any animal in both classes will be duplicated. Judging from the experience of the past, however, there is little likelihood of double money being won.



### THE LINDE BRITISH REFRIGERATION COMPANY, LIMITED

The Linde British Refrigeration Company, Limited, show at the Wolverhampton Exhibition two complete refrigerating plants on the Linde system, either or both of which can be independently or simultaneously applied to the cooling of a small insulated cold chamber. One of the machines is on the anhydrous ammonia system and the other on the carbonic acid system. Both of these systems were originally introduced by Dr. C. Linde, and up to the present time over 5,000 machines have been supplied for various purposes on land and on board ship.

#### Anhydrous Ammonia Machine

This consists of a vertical belt-driven single-action compressor of a capacity equal to the production of 10 cwts. of ice per day of 24 hours, and is of the usual land type as applied for the cooling of small cold stores for butchers, dairymen, poulterers, and provision dealers generally. It may also be applied for cooling liquid, for bacon-curing, and for general purposes of refrigeration and ice-making. It is actuated by means of an electric motor of the enclosed type, working on a 250 volt circuit, from which it is driven direct by means of a belt.

The condenser consists of a wrought iron tank of cylindrical form and containing a coil of special lap-welded tube wound in one length so as to avoid inaccessible joints. Water is circulated round the coils for condensing the ammonia, the inlet being at the bottom of the tank and the overflow from the top.

The refrigerator is generally similar in construction to the condenser, and it is also contained in a wrought iron tank, and consists of a coil of special lap-welded tube wound in one length. The evaporation of the ammonia in the refrigerator coil is utilized for cooling an uncongealable brine, this brine being then circulated by means of a belt-driven pump through an air cooler in the cold chamber and back again to the refrigerator. The air cooler is placed in a duct, the arrangement being such that the air is drawn in by means of an electrically-driven fan at one end and passed out at the other end, after having been cooled by contact with the battery of pipes constituting the air-cooler, through which the brine is circulated. Suitable connections exist between the duct and the cold chamber, the arrangement being such that the quantity of air circulated through the room may be easily regulated.

#### Carbonic Acid Machine

This machine is of the marine type, and consists of a vertical carbonic acid compressor arranged at the side of and fixed to the same frame as a single cylinder high pressure steam engine, to the crank shaft of which it is connected. The body of the frame forms an enclosed tank and contains CO<sub>2</sub> condenser, consisting of a coil of tube wound in one

length to avoid inaccessible joints, the ends being passed through stuffing-boxes in the door. This machine is especially designed for use on board ship, but it is equally suitable for cooling purposes on land and for ice-making. The capacity is equal to the production of about 15 cwts. of ice per day of 24 hours.

The refrigerator is similar in construction to that for the ammonia plant, and is coupled in parallel with it, so that the cold brine can be circulated through the air-cooler by means of the same brine pump.

#### Cold Chamber

This is exhibited by the Insulating Syndicate, Ltd., 1 and 2 Ragoon street, London, E. C., and has an internal capacity of about 700 cubic feet. The walls and ceiling of the chamber are double, the intermediate space being filled with silicate of cotton suitably packed. The floor is insulated by means of the Syndicate's special cork blocks with a covering of asphalt. There are two large windows in the chamber, permitting a full view of the inside of the room, which is electrically lighted at night. The chamber is utilized for the preservation of meat for the different restaurants and dining rooms in the exhibition.—London Meat Trades Journal.

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#### BLACK HILLS HOGS

Live Stock World: Prevailing high prices of hogs naturally prompts those who are not engaged in producing them to get into the swim, and in the inevitable increase of swine to be marketed in the future, what is known as the arid west must be reckoned with. Heretofore the corn belt proper had a monopoly of this business, but as hogs thrive and grow fat on alfalfa they may be expected to come in large numbers from wherever that succulent legume grows.

A vast area is being annually planted in alfalfa in the trans-Missouri region. Hogs from the Black Hills country were recently marketed that were good enough to bring around the top price and they had never tasted corn, small grain alone supplementing the alfalfa ration. Every valley in the mountain regions will grow alfalfa and every field of alfalfa means more hogs.

# 1/2

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## COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

(Continued from June 14)

### OUR ASSOCIATION; ITS NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS TO MAKE IT OF MORE VALUE TO THE OIL MILLING INDUSTRY

By G. N. HENSON

A case has come under my observation recently where a large refinery took this position, and so wired the crude mill in effect:

"The oil is off quality, and rejected. We are willing to submit the question of quality to arbitration, but not the question of allowance. If it is adjudged 'off quality' we demand 1c. allowance, and will not allow the arbitration committee to fix the amount at a less sum. If this is not satisfactory, give us disposition of the goods, and execute the contract by shipping prime oil."

This proposition is like submitting a case to a jury to determine the facts, and then allowing the prosecutor to step in ahead of the court and say: "I am the power. It is my privilege and right to fix the penalty in this case."

Under the present rules a refiner has the right to take this position, and the mill has got to "stand and deliver," or do worse. Some rule ought to be adopted to prevent a practice of this kind. In the above case, the refiner could have fixed his damage at 2c. just as easily as 1c., and could have enforced it under the present rules, since, as stated, the refiner says that you cannot sell a man one thing and force him to take another, even slightly varying; yet, where it is obvious that the value of the goods shipped closely approximates the value of the goods sold, i. e., within 1-2c. to 1c. of the value of the goods sold, and there has been no intentional bad faith, there should be some way provided to protect the crude mills against anything like unfairness. The refiner or packer, of course, is also entitled to due consideration and protection, as well as the crude mills. As to how this protection can be afforded to both the buyer and the seller is a question that demands the most serious consideration of this association in perfecting its rules. It could be overcome by sending advance samples, but in case of a declining market—the samples sent by the crude mills would be rejected in some cases—in order to get rid of the purchase, and in other cases—unfair samples might be sent, and in these cases it would take an arbitration to settle the matter, and a good deal of expense, damage and delay would result therefrom.

**6. Fixed Scale of Values:**—I would recommend that the committee on rules of this association endeavor to establish and fix a scale of relative values as between the best grade of "off summer yellow oil" and "prime summer yellow oil," beginning with  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. which is the average difference in the value between a good "off summer yellow oil," approximating prime, and "prime summer yellow," then increasing this difference by  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. or  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a gallon as the difference in grades increase—this basis to govern values on grade only, assuming that the refining loss is normal. If the refining loss shows an excess, then in that case I would recommend another scale—fixing the allowance on a mathematical percentage basis for this excess in refining loss, taking into consideration

the fact that the excess in refining loss or refuse has a fair value as a product for the soap kettle. With these two fixed scales for determining values, the work of an arbitration committee would be made easy, with the assistance of a thoroughly capable refiner.

**7. Delay in Tank Cars:**—In the matter of delivery of tank cars, under the present rules much trouble and uncertainty is experienced. Numerous cases are arising all the while in which the mills are obliged to shut down, by reason of failure to receive tank cars. Frequently these cars are said to be started on time, but are diverted en route, either with or without the knowledge of the packer or refiner, and are carried to other points.

The crude mill sells its oil expecting to receive tanks to move same at a reasonable hour. Failing to receive these tanks, after considerable delay, the matter is taken up by telegraph with the packer or refiner, who claims not to understand failure to deliver. It often afterward transpires that the tanks have been diverted or held up in transit on account of disorder or other reasons unknown to the mill. Under the rules, it is a question as to who is responsible for "undue delay" and who is to assume and bear the burden of this delay. The spirit of the rules is that the mill is entitled to receive the tank within the reasonable time required to transport the same. But suppose these tanks are lost and not delivered to the mill "within a reasonable time" or never delivered, what is the status of the contract? Who shall bear the burden, expense and damage caused by delay, and when and where does the right to cancel come? The mill in these "undue delays" is not at fault; it has no facilities for tracing the tanks, since the tracing must all be done from the point where the tanks started. The refiner or packer claims that he started the tanks within the contract period and that he is not responsible for delays, and makes no guarantee as to time of arrival of tanks at mill. The rules are not at all clear as to who is responsible, or as to when the contract may be cancelled by the crude mill for failure to receive tanks. There is no reason why the mill should bear all the burden of delay when it is not at fault, and it ought to have some definite and fixed rights for cancellation in case of failure to receive tanks "within a reasonable time." The rules ought to be so constructed as to relieve this uncertainty as to the rights and responsibility for the movement of tank cars.

It might be claimed that the railroads should be held responsible, but in that case to whom would they be responsible? The crude mill has not the routing or directing of the tank cars or any control over the movement of same, and practically no connection with the transportation.

If the refiner or packer should be damaged by reason of cancellation or by reason of the crude mills holding the packer or refiner to account for damages, then this packer or refiner would have recourse directly upon the railroad to which it delivered its tanks. The rules should be made definite on this point.

**8. New York Rules:**—The oil committee of

the Produce Exchange of New York ought to be gotten in communication with, and an effort made to have the New York rules conform to the Interstate rules. On all oil shipped to New Jersey or New York, the change Rules of New York, which differ materially on several points from the Interstate Rules. Among other practices at least by New York buyers is the stipulation in every contract that the mill shall only draw for 90 per cent. This keeps the crude mill out of the use of its money, and gives the refiner an opportunity to arbitrarily deduct any claim he may make, whether it is an admitted or adjusted claim or not. These New York rules likewise have no provision as to the reasonable settlements found in all shipments of crude oil and which settlements have a money value and should be accounted for.

As to arbitrating before the Produce Exchange in New York—like arbitrating before other exchanges where sellers, buyers and brokers sit as arbitrators—results are unsatisfactory and uncertain.

In one instance, a mill in which I am interested had a claim filed against it by a buyer of oil moving to New York for an allowance of 1 1-2c. per gallon on a tank of oil. On another tank drawn from the same storage and shipped to another point at about the same time a claim of 1c. was filed and finally allowed. The brokers in New York had a sample of the oil refined, and advised the mill not to submit to the allowance. Both the mill and the brokers thought that 1-2c. to 1c. a gallon would have been an ample allowance. The case was arbitrated, the buyers appeared in person before the committee and made a strong plea, and the committee fixed the allowance at 4c., or 2 1-2c. more than this buyer claimed that he was damaged in the first instance. Of course the buyer took the benefits of this unlooked for profit and the mill comforted itself with the experience.

**9. Excessive Expenses of Arbitration:**—Another matter that I would call attention to if the general method of arbitration is not materially changed is the expense of arbitration at certain points. Among other points designated at which arbitrations may be conducted is Memphis, Tennessee. At this point, the Memphis Merchants' Exchange has in a measure, indirectly if not directly, invited the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association to conduct its arbitration at that point in the exchange, and has copied and adopted the rules of this association as its rules. Notwithstanding the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association Rules provide a fair fee for conducting these arbitrations, said fee to be paid by the loser, or to be divided equally between the two contending parties in certain cases if the arbitration committee should so decide, the Memphis Merchants' Exchange now exacts in addition to these fees a privilege of non-members of the exchange of \$10 for the right to arbitrate at that point and in that exchange under our own rules. In other words, a fee is exacted for the initial right of a non-member of the exchange to conduct an arbitration whether in the right or in the wrong. There are very few crude mills that are members of the Merchants' Exchange, practically none, when the whole number of mills is considered; therefore each crude mill that submits its case to arbitration in Memphis is obliged to pay \$10, even

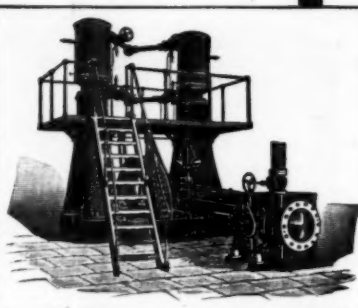


if the point in contention is decided in the interest of the mill, and two fees if the mill should lose. Large refiners and packers can afford to join the Memphis Exchange and become a part of it, but the annual expense for membership and dues will not permit the crude mills to become members of that body. I would recommend that this association adopt a rule or resolution discouraging arbitration or refusing to sanction arbitration in any city or in any exchange or board of trade where the members of this association are assessed a privilege for the right to arbitrate, and then are obliged to pay in addition the usual fees covering the expense of arbitration.

10. The Right to Buy In:—I would also recommend that a section be added to the rules giving the crude mill or seller the right to buy in his sales under certain conditions at any point that the products may be obtainable, in the event said crude mill or said dealer finds that it or they are unable to make shipment for any reason—from the point of shipment originally contemplated. If a crude mill sells ten tanks of oil for future delivery, believing that it can make said oil, and it afterwards transpires that the condition of the seed bought by the mill are such that they will not produce prime oil, or the mill breaks down, it ought to have the right to go out in the open market and buy in its contract under these rules. If the sale is made at a low price, and when the date comes for delivery there has been a substantial advance, the refiner, buyer, or packer demands of the mill that it shall furnish the goods, and if it is unable to produce same, demand is made on it to go out on the open market and buy in the contract. If the mill is unable to do this, or declines to buy in, then the packer, refiner, or buyer proceeds to buy in the contract for account of the mill at any point where it can find the product. This every one present realizes and fully understands. Therefore, if the market should decline, and the crude mill is unable to make the quality of the goods sold, it should, as stated under these rules, have the right to buy in the product and force delivery. There can be no question of the equity of this, and the inherent right of the seller to do this. These rules ought to contain ample provisions governing such cases. It is argued by some that this right exists, regardless of the rules, but no packer or refiner will openly and unconditionally acknowledge the right. A year ago, at New Orleans, this proposition was

submitted to the association, and notwithstanding it is an eminently fair one, and one side of it is constantly enforced by the refiners and packers, they seriously objected to the incorporation of provisions in these rules governing the rights of the crude mills to buy in contracts. The crude mills present at that time knew, or would have known on reflection, that the principle is right, and that a rule governing same ought to be incorporated, yet they backed down from their rights. After first voting to incorporate the rule, they later voted to leave it out.

II. Burdensome Insurance:—I am advised that practically all of the larger standard fire insurance companies are combined together practically as one company in the matter of rates, and that they are now promulgating a new basis of increased rates on oil mills all over the country in which the existing



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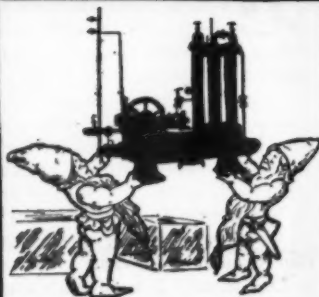
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rates are raised all the way from 25 to 200 per cent., or an average of perhaps more than 50 per cent. These companies enjoy the reputation of making money and show up to the policy holders their strength in many figures, and their increasing strength each year by reason of net profits, yet notwithstanding that fact, they now want to increase the tariff on oil mills an average of perhaps 50 per cent. more. They have studiously directed the heaviest increase on the main building and machinery, since it is on them that most insurance must be carried and for all the year.

I believe the time is opportune for the oil mills to organize a mutual insurance company to engage in no other business except in insuring cottonseed oil mills and their products. This matter should be taken up, and if it is

(Continued on page 38)

## THE "MIGHTY MIDCET" ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE



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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

E. Mikel, Augusta, Ga., will erect an ice plant at Florence, S. C.

Suit has been filed against the Purity Ice Co., Washington, D. C.

Swift & Company are building a cold storage plant at Bushnell, Ill.

The Aplington Creamery Co., Aplington, Ia., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated.

The El Paso Dairy Co., El Paso, Tex., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The Langdon Mutual Co-operative Creamery Co., Langdon, Ia., has been incorporated.

The Willis Cheese and Butter Co., Willis, Tex., has been formed and a factory will be erected.

It is understood that the York Mfg. Co. has shipped a complete refrigerating plant to London.

The Union Dairy Co., 525 Main street, East Orange, N. J., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated.

The Nick Kuhn Ice Co., Wheeling, W. Va., capital \$12,000, has been incorporated by N. Kuhn, J. B. Kuhn and others.

The Zaragoza Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by T. W. Hellmers, T. B. Foley and others.

The Linwood Creamery Co., Linwood, Wis., capital \$13,000, has been incorporated by W. E. Benedict, Oscar Benedict and Enoch Morgan.

The Ozark Cold Storage Co., Mountain Grove, Mo., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by Dr. I. R. Lane, J. F. Short and H. E. Stiff.

The Waynesboro Ice and Electric Light Co., Waynesboro, Miss., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Weatherbee & Huggins, E. F. Ballard and others.

The Williamsburg Hygienic Ice Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$80,000, has been incorporated by James S. Long, G. J. Rudishauser, J. W. Hamilton and others.

## ICE MACHINERY IN GERMANY

U. S. Consul-General Oliver J. D. Hughes, Coburg, writes:

According to German papers, the mild winter has caused a scarcity of ice and has led the brewers' society to investigate ice machinery. This would open a wide field in Germany, which should be taken advantage of by American manufacturers; but this work must be done by active American salesmen and not left in the hands of local German houses. It is best, also, to patent all goods in Germany before placing them on the market, to prevent imitations and infringements.

There is also a good opening for American ice boxes in this country, especially in the small, cheap kinds. A couple of years ago, a

large New York house sent a quantity of ice boxes and chests to the Leipzig fair, where they created quite a sensation. They sold well, and the prospects for trade were excellent; but the house made the mistake of putting its goods into the hands of a firm in another city which understood nothing of the handling or use of ice boxes. As a result, no business was done. Germans who have seen the up-to-date ice boxes at this consulate have asked where we got them, their cost, etc., and have signified their desire to buy.

## IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO EXPIRED PATENTS

In a recent case before the United States District Court, in Illinois, in re the use of the word "patented" on an article by the concern making it after the patent had expired the court held:

1. That the use of complainant on some of its advertising matter of the term "patented" or its equivalent after its patent had expired was such a fraud on the part of the complainant as to close the doors of a court of equity against it. If it were not so complainant is really entitled to an order restraining defendant in the premises.

2. The use of fraudulent matter in any considerable part of the advertising media tinges the whole with that fraud upon which equity looks with disfavor. The natural effect of the language used upon the five circulars attached to complainant's bill is to mislead and deceive the public and complainant cannot be heard to deny the intention of so doing.

The judge held the practice to be a fraud upon the public.

# GIFFORD BROS.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or mace, and hogs by the cwt.

## Undertone Good and Stronger Conditions After a Good Deal of Irregularity—The Future Promising for Easily Controlled Markets

The fact that the hog product markets have for some time shown irregular conditions, by which confidence over prices has been shaken and trading narrowed, not only in the list for them, but for all associated commodities, has not had the usual significance. It has looked as though manipulation was mainly responsible for the recent upset tradings, and that not much of an effort would have been required at any time to swing the entire situation to steadiness. The statistical positions of all products have been as favorable to selling interests latterly, in the depression, as in the period of the bullish sentiment previously, they would quickly operate again to firmness at the pleasure of the leading interests. Of course, some prostration of demands latterly, in the unsettled tendencies of prices, has left rather freer supplies of some products in first hands; nevertheless, the conservative buying narrows holdings among outside distributors and while they would be compelled to resupply on a display of firmness and by which the first hand held stocks would disappear quickly. It is simply a question of time for renewed confidence among buyers; there would be then less talk of prices and more activity to trading, since it is clear that consumers will need the modified season's productions closely before the fall months are reached; the distributors generally would be prompted to buying more freely at once if they could feel that the market prices were free of further manipulation and that they were likely to be affected by their statistical features.

We pointed out two or three weeks since that marked buoyancy could hardly be expected to the hog product markets while the surplus hogs were being marketed, but that a short time would show the large marketing of the swine well over for the summer season, that the supplies of them were on the whole likely to be materially less through to the fall months than in the previous year for the same time, and that packers would as soon as the hog receipts began falling off take the hog products in hand for a better line of prices. A stronger development of hog product markets is now coming about, and there is a possibility that fluctuations will be less frequent to easier prices than latterly. The speculation, which had been of a very cautious order in the late irregularity, is gaining a little in force, and it would need only a steady stimulus of affairs to bring the outside speculators in for considerable buying. The late easy handling of corn to higher prices, and the recognized ability of the packers to put hog products up at any time, make trading conditions very sensitive to any display of buoyancy.

It would greatly gratify essentially all trading interests to see the hog products markets arranged once more to stability. Everything in the fat line has suffered latterly in value, as well as in the extent of trading, by reason of, chiefly, the insecure lard position. The trading in the compounds has been narrowed and their prices have shown sharp declines and marked irregularity. The late wabbling of the lard market was also in part responsible for the break in tallow prices through shortening demands for the beef fat from the compound makers,

and which enabled the soapmakers to be indifferent over it and to, in some degree, supply themselves with palm oil at its attractive price. The cotton oil market also has suffered from the indifferent buying of the compound and soapmakers, through the pure lard position, and its prices are depressed. All foreign markets have been influenced by the temper displayed here over all fats and it has been difficult to get any trading with Europe.

It may take some time to restore confidence among general buyers, but there is no reason to doubt but that much more active conditions will prevail for all fats before the fall season is reached; statistical positions will, in our opinion, as the season advances, be increasingly in favor of selling interests.

The diminished hog packing is likely to be even more marked by the time the fall season is reached, however material it is to the present time from March 1, and notwithstanding the fact that the weights of the hogs now arriving are about the heaviest of the season, as, for instance, last week's supply at Chicago averaging 223 lbs., although as compared with the previous year for the same time 9 lbs. less. And there should be at length full support of the finer of the products by reason of the cost of hogs. The late large receipts of hogs were actively wanted by the packers, and on that account their prices held up well; the previous week's average cost of hogs at Chicago was \$7.38; the highest average in nine years; a year ago, same time, the average price was \$6.10, and two years ago \$5.10.

Pork and ribs have been better held than lard because of the large Southern consumption of meats, but at this writing the hog fat is displaying a good deal of strength.

In New York there has been conservative buying of pork by the shippers, and the lard trading has been slack because of considerable shipments direct of the product from the West to the other side, and which are understood to cost the distributors there less than the lay down price on open market rates here. The city cutters, after placing fully 30,000 pounds pickled bellies, largely on wants of consumers at the South, are asking up to 10% for all averages of pickled, loose. The trading in compounds is slow, with prices very irregular, ranging from 8½ to 8½ for car lots.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,605 bbls. pork, 8,468,301 lbs. lard, 12,177,627 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,246 bbls. pork, 13,682,084 lbs. lard, 10,098,418 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Sellers have rather the advantage with the moderate stocks; demands are better, but there is a good deal of irregularity to quotations; city extra India mess, tcs., quoted at \$23@24; barreled, family, at \$16.50@18; packet at \$15@17; mess at \$12.50@15.

Sales in New York for week to present writing: 250 bbls. mess pork at 18.50@19.25; 400 bbls. short clear do, at \$19@21.50; 150 bbls. city family do, at \$20; 500 tcs. Western steam lard, on p. t.; quoted at \$10.57; 400 tcs. city steam lard at \$10 to \$10.20 (compound lard, 8½@8½ for car lots); 225,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 10½@10½ for 10 to 16 lbs. ave., now held at 10½; 10,000 lbs. clear bellies, 10 lbs. ave., at 11; 4,000 loose pickled hams at 11½@12, chiefly 11½; 3,500 loose pickled shoulders at 8½@8¾; 2,000 green bellies at 10½; 1,800 green hams at 11½; 50 boxes pickled backs at 9½; 25 boxes dry salted backs at 9½; Eastern clear bellies, boxed, at 11½.

The large plant of the Foraythe Pattern Works, Youngstown, O., is to be heated by the American Blower Company's Detroit, Mich., "A B C" fan system.



# HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

### CHICAGO

**PACKER HIDES.**—There has been a fair degree of traffic in native stock, though comparatively few branded hides have been sold. Prices have been fairly well sustained and while the tendency rules high and strong there is no doubt but what tanners are willing to sell on the ruling basis.

**NATIVE STEERS.**—Free of brands 60 lbs. and up have sold to the number of 15,000 May's at 13c. Those of earlier salting have sold at a variety of prices according to weight, quality and selection. There is a fully adequate supply of hides on hand, though the older offerings are not in special request.

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS.**—60 lbs. and up are very firm and have sold as high as 12½c. for May and June salting. Old hides can be purchased at fractionally lower prices.

**COLORADO STEERS.**—60 lbs. and up are a comparatively strong factor at 12½c., at which figure sales have been made.

**TEXAS STEERS** continue strong at 14½c. per heavy. This is a very high price, and despite which packers are well sold ahead.

**NATIVE COWS** have moved to the number of about 8,000 early salting at 10¼ to 10½c. Others of different weights and selection have moved at lower prices. Light weights are in very moderate request with prices ranging from 10¼ to 10½c., according to weight, quality and selection.

**BRANDED COWS.**—They have moved to about the number of 3,000 at 10¼ in connection with a temporary variety at the same price.

**NATIVE BULLS** are an indifferent factor at 10c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is in rather receding tendency, and taken all together is unsettled in character. There is little doubt but what reported buff sales have been exaggerated. There seems to be very little disposition on the part of tanners to operate, and letters from many of them indicate that they are in a fairly independent condition so far as the avenues of supply are concerned. Dealers hesitate to pay the current basis, as it is difficult to obtain consistent prices.

**NO. 1 BUFFS.**—Free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., have been moved to about the number of 8,000 at about 8½c. The second selection moves at a cent less. There are a variety of reports regarding sales and conditions which will have to be accepted with the proverbial grain of salt.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES.**—25 to 40 lbs. are rather an indifferent factor, especially as relates to long haired stock, and dealers are very susceptible to bids, though the selections tend largely toward second quality. The principal buyer is holding off in anticipation of being able to operate on more favorable terms.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** continue fairly strong, though the offerings are of an indifferent character.

**NO. 1 HEAVY COWS**, free of brands and grubs, are in limited supply, as several of the dealers have got to "make good" on previously received orders. Prices range from 9 to 9¼c.

**NO. 1 CALFSKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., are dull in the country variety. They range from 11 to 11½c.

**DEACONS** continue a strong factor from 62½ to 82½c., being well sold out.

**NO. 1 KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., are in limited supply and range in price from 9 to 9½c. Older and less desirable stock sold for less money.

**SLUNKS** range from 35 to 40c.

**HORSE HIDES** have receded in price and now sell at \$3.15.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The general market is strong both as regards packer and country centers. We quote packer lambs 55 to 60c.; packer shearlings, 50 to 52½c.; country lambs, 35 to 40c.; country shearlings, 35 to 40c.

### BOSTON

There is no noteworthy change in the situation since our last report. Tanners are working in so few hides that reserves are becoming materially depleted, and while they are disposed to operate but indifferently they might buy a few at 8½c. This can be largely ascribed to upper leather conditions which are of a very depressed conditions.

### NEW ENGLANDS

Range from 8½ to 8¾, though stocks are very limited in character and receipts are very small.

### PHILADELPHIA

The local market is very quiet and it is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy as to just how conditions will move. Tanners are exerting more less efforts to purchase in the country. The city market is in fairly strong condition. We quote city steers 11c.; country steers, 10½c.; city cows, 8½c.; country cows, 8 to 8½c.; bulls, 8 to 8½c. The calfskin situation is weaker, such demand as there is being for heavy grades. Sheepskins have not accumulated to any extent, as dealers are moving their stock promptly upon arrival.

### NEW YORK

**GREEN SALTED HIDES.**—There is comparatively little doing in the green hide market and tanners have very little disposition

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Felts, Tallow, Bones.  
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to operate. Packers and dealers are closely sold up and decline at least nominally to make any concession. City steers, 60 lbs. and up, 13c.; butt branded steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12 and 12½c.; side branded steers, 11½c.; city cows, 9½ to 9¾c.; city bulls, all weights, 9¾c.

### SUMMARY

The Chicago packer market has been characterized by at least moderate demand for native stock, though the call for branded has been especially limited, packers have succeeded to a very material extent in the maintenance of values. The country market is in rather a chaotic condition and is not actually strong, as recent reports would tend to indicate. Instead of the indiscriminate operation which might logically be disposed to prevailed, tanners are disposed to operate only on the most conservative basis. When it is considered that the upper leather situation couldn't very well be less propitious than at the present time the demand for raw material convertible in this class of stock could not reasonably be expected to be brisk. The Boston situation has not changed since our last report, excepting that the reserves of tanners are probably worked down to a greater extent than they were at that time.

(Continued on page 33)

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—The market fails to brace up. It is as yet hardly lower than last week; but there are signs that the weakness will be further marked, and there are expectations of still further concessions. We are upon the period of the year when the make of tallow is less attractive in quality, with buyers naturally disposed to operate in a reserved way. Moreover, there is nothing in the condition of the soap trade to warrant soapmakers buying tallow at all freely. Indeed, the soapmakers are expecting markets for the raw materials more in their favor. It may be that unsatisfactory conditions will prevail on tallow and associated fats generally until cooler weather comes along, or until the business in manufactured goods becomes of a more significant character. At the same time there is the consideration that if the pure lard market should drift higher in a marked way, and which tendency is expected here and there by traders, that the tallow market would come around sooner than expected to strength and activity, since all that is needed to bring the beef fat product to good shape is demand for it from the compound makers, and which would be forced by a higher lard market in its effect upon demands for the compounds. If the soapmakers, in that contingency, found the tallow getting away from them to the compound makers, they would quickly stir themselves over trading in it. Since the fact is appreciated that the tallow production is moderate, and that with ordinary demands the supplies of it would be closely used. The point that there have been large takings by the soapmakers of palm oil for some time, and that the palm oil is offered relatively low with the cost of tallow, means, of course, just so much less want of tallow by the soapmakers who use it, but there are unsatisfied wants of soap materials of many soapmakers who never use palm oil, while really the consumption of the compound makers of the beef fat is the most significant factor under ordinary conditions of business in the compounds.

We think that the tallow market, as that for some other fats, has been affected more to the recent decline by loss of confidence rather than from apprehension of effect of supplies or probable consumption for the season; therefore, until sentiment is once more assured it is hard to tell what may happen.

It is quite possible that the large receipts of hogs are keeping packers from boosting the pure lard market. We are looking for ultimately higher lard, and it is with this

expectation that he have belief that tallow will come around sooner than some of the traders expect to firmer prices.

However, at present the make of hoghead tallow in New York is cleaned up only by readiness of the melters to sell it at easy prices. Sales for the week of 400 hogheads city at 6½, of which at least 250 hogheads were taken by western people. City in tierces is at about 6½. Nice grades do not weaken correspondingly, as they are held with some confidence against wants of the compound makers; indeed one sale of about 50,000 pounds prime kettle was at 7.

The London sale on Wednesday was expected to come lower by reason of the late decline here, but it showed "unchanged" prices, although out of the 1,250 casks offered, less than one-quarter was sold, and it would seem that a decline would have taken place there if the offering had been pressed.

Edible is quoted at 7¼, 7%, as to quality, covering out of town lots, but sales difficult over 7%.

Country made is closely sold on wants of the local trade, and is only slightly easier in price; sales for the week of 300,000 pounds in lots at 6½, 6½, as to quality, and choice lots held for more money.

The western markets have hardly varied, but they are only moderately active. At Chicago, edible quoted at 8, prime packers at 7¼, city renderers at 6½@6%, prime country at 6½@6%, No. 2 do. at 5¼@5½, No. 1 packers at 6½@6½, No. 2 do. at 5½@5¾.

**OLEO OIL.**—With an active home consumption on the large make of manufactured products before July 1, together with the urgent wants of Rotterdam, which has a brisk sale for butterine, the productions are closely sold, particularly as the make is much less than usual on the reduced collections of fat. Therefore a strong line of prices prevail. In New York, extra quoted at 12½, second extra at 12, No. 2, at 11, and No. 3, at 9, Rotterdam quotes 71 florins.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The yielding prices for compound lard and the slack trading in it enables the makers to be indifferent over the offerings of the stearine; there has been a slow market for the week. At the same time the pressers feel that there is no reason from the supplies of the product for uneasiness over the prices, they know that the collections of fat for some time ahead must be small, and that with ordinary demands for the stearine its price could be easily supported. However, if there is to continue for some time the present apathy on the part of the large consumers of the stearine, it is clear that the situation will be upset. Therefore, a good deal depends upon the course of the pure lard market, since the compound lard trading will be affected by it. There has been sales latterly of 90,000 pounds city in New York at 13¼,

and which is now the nominal rate. Chicago quotes 13½ without business. The recent sharp decline in the prices of the compounds and the irregular holding values for them also make the compound makers unwilling buyers of the stearine at its prices.

**COTTON SEED STEARINE.**—The production is now moderate. But supplies for the season have been rather closely sold, as Rotterdam has been a prompt buyer in consideration of the high cost of other raw materials. A little movement is steadily taking place to Europe, and 8 per pound has been recently paid for double pressed, in which the dealings have been chiefly. Single pressed quoted at about 7½. There are some undergrades on offer at 7c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—A slow continent business in refined lard tends to keep the stearine market quiet. About 11½@12 quoted.

**GREASE.**—A definite line of prices hardly exists; quotations are given as nominal. The fact that tallow has recently declined materially, with absence of demand from the soap trade, and fair supplies of the grease make buyers of it cautious. "A" white quoted at 7¼@7½, "B" white at 6¾, yellow at 5½@5¾, bone and house at 5½@6½. At Chicago quotations: "A" white at 7, "B" white at 6¼, house at 5½ asked, yellow at 5½, brown at 5½.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The productions have been moderate on the cost of grease, and with some export demand prices are held up fairly well. White quoted at 6¼@6½, yellow at 5½@6.

**LARD OIL.**—It is hard to sell more than jobbing quantities. Buyers are inclined to protect actual needs only, because of the prices prevailing and a feeling that the cost may vary more in their favor as the season advances. Besides, where substitute oils are used they are found cheaper. Quotation about 78 for prime.

**CORN OIL.**—The high price of corn, and the fact that foreign markets manage to take up the supplies of the oil here closely, despite the seeming want of briskness to trading, enables a good deal of confidence over prices. An advanced trading basis is quoted for the week. For car lots 6.40 is now held from first hand.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Memberships are at present slow of sale, and range at lower prices; quoted at about \$400.

Visitors: W. G. Hammond, S. L. Breans, Robert J. McMillan, George G. Stratton, H. Leverich, Lucas E. Moore, New Orleans; John W. Heywood, Minneapolis; Delbert C. Morris, Detroit; A. Manuel, Toledo; L. S. Velion, Chicago.

George R. Baker was elected to membership.

Proposed for membership: Manuel Caragol, ship owner; Clayton L. Carter, grain, St. Louis.

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Correspondence Solicited.



# COTTONSEED OIL

## Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**Depressed, Dull Conditions—Wholly Nominal Situation—Export Demand at a Standstill—Compound and Soapmakers Unwilling Buyers in Consideration of the Slack and Weaker Markets for Manufactured Goods.**

It has been another week of marked dullness. Indeed, it is rarely that the situation presents so many discouraging features as concerns present and prospective business. It is almost impossible to arrive at a trading basis. Asking prices mean nothing in the attitude of the usual buyers. The bids are for the most part so low that there is implied an unwillingness to trade at all. Of course, this refers to the open market trading on round lots, and so far as concerns interest of exporters, compound and soapmakers. It is well understood that there is a fair quantity of the oil being steadily marketed in jobbing quantities, over which special prices prevail as against the otherwise ordinarily considered market rates; and that this business foots up a considerable volume for the season. But general market conditions are distinctly unsatisfactory, and while exhibiting the lifeless look indicated it is hard to realize the outcome as to prices, notwithstanding there is no pressure to sell at present, and that the holders fail to give way materially.

It has been claimed for weeks by many prominent traders that it would be found that the supplies of cotton oil would be closely absorbed this season at the high prices. Our method of figuring has not led to that conclusion. It was apparent to us two or three months since that bigger calculations were being made over the extent of the home consumption of the oil than was warranted from its surroundings, even though some other fat positions were encouraging, and that a larger export business was looked for by many of the traders than was likely to materialize. Therefore, the comment made upon the position several times in our reviews that whatever high

prices were held for cotton oil in the then near future, it was doubtful if the season's production could be closely sold up unless ultimately prices were put to a basis where the foreign markets would liberally keep the home sources in using up the surplus. Moreover, we did not believe that there would be a disposition to carry stocks of old oil into a new season at high prices, in the influence it would have upon the prices of seed, and in view of the enlarged production then from new mills; and that if demands failed to take up the surplus old oil that it would at length be marketed at the best prices obtainable.

The point has not as yet been reached where the pressure to sell is necessary, although the demands for the oil are very slack and the consumption of it is materially modified on the dull condition of business in the compound and soap interests, and the lower values prevailing for the manufactured goods while there is very little of the oil going to Europe. Indeed, it may be that the oil market will for awhile come out of its present slackness and do somewhat better in price if the pure lard market should go higher, as expected, and through which there would be a recovery of demands for the oil from the compound and soapmakers. But it must be said that the present look of affairs is decidedly tame, and that the oil situation is a wholly nominal one, and that it is in some degree, even for the future problematical, since whatever increased demand may come about from home sources, in the event alluded to, before the close of the season it would seem to be necessary to start up a material export movement, while it would look hard to get sufficient export business except at lower prices.

The developments in Europe are particularly discouraging for takings of cotton oil except at more favorable prices to it. Notwithstanding the practically unimportant demand choice to this country at present, the shipments on old purchases to the other side are seemingly not wanted there, and they are put in store by compulsion. Indeed, Europe is trying to resell the oil upon its home markets at decidedly lower prices, and has little success in the effort. Marseilles has offered upon its home market "resales" of limited quantities at least at as low as 67 francs. This would mean a basis of about 41¢ in this country. Yet some other foreign markets offer 43 here for limited quantities of prime yellow. The hopelessness of export demand is apparent, considering the current held prices here. And

yet earlier in the season the talk was that "Europe must buy our cotton oil freely despite the prices;" that it would have "insufficient supplies of substitute oils." Europe has turned out to have not only enough oils to get along with, but has been able to let this country have a pretty considerable supply of some soap oils, and notably palm oil, which latter it continues to offer to the soapmakers here at a low and inviting price as against tallow. It is, of course, useless to expect that the soapmakers of Europe are going to take cotton oil so long as competing oils are on offer at comparatively low prices, and there are no signs of its being materially short of these competing oils this side of the new crop cotton oil season, while the use of cotton oil for soap purposes is usually the most significant factor in the leading consuming centers on the other side. Moreover, England, with its enlarged production of cotton oil this season by something more than 100,000 barrels, through a free supply of Egyptian seed, and as well prompted in productions by the highly profitable prices for the oil, has by that much contributed to Continental and other foreign demands, and diminished the buying interest to this country. England's production of the oil this year will be probably in the neighborhood of 475,000 barrels. It has all along been a free seller of the oil at substantially less than the lay down cost of it from this country, while it seems to have the oil right along to sell, and as yet does not appear to need it from this country, whatever expectations had been held that it would take some large lots hence before the season closed.

A surprise has been, however, that the Continental markets have not taken freer quantities of the edible grades of cotton oil for the season thus far; the resort of consumers to substitutes for pure lard has without doubt been more general, but we think that the compounds have been taken more extensively from this country, and while they have increased the consumption of cotton oil at our home points they have by that much done away with the needs by Europe of the cotton oil. There has been less necessity, as well, in the olive oil countries to use cotton oil, on the abundant olive crop, the less than usual price for the olive oil, and the higher prices than in most seasons for the cotton oil, on account of which there has been less admixturing.

Our home demands for cotton oil have been brought to a standstill latterly because of the falling off in the trading in the compounds and from the fact that the compound makers largely stocked up ahead with the cotton oil, in the winter months, under expectations then of an enormous business right along in the compounds in view of the promises of the pure lard product on its statistical position. If the pure lard market should straighten out to

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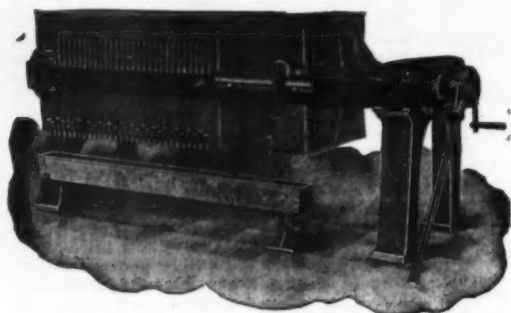
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better prices, and which is expected of it, there would likely be a vigorous reaction in the compound trading to activity, through which the home makers would again be buying cotton oil. But unless there are changed lard conditions no marked briskness over buying the cotton oil by the compound people is expected, however that they will have taken some additional supplies, most of them, before the new crop oil season opens. The soap trade is also very slack, and the soapmakers do not feel like buying cotton oil, particularly as some of them have been getting fair supplies of palm oil, while they are all influenced to holding off by the late lower course of tallow prices all over the country, and the fact that weakness is still prevailing for the beef fat.

It would appear that the entire list of fat markets was first upset by disturbed confidence; perhaps the fluctuating lard market was mainly responsible for the disturbed tones all around; when lard failed to advance to expectations, and had frequent set-backs, in order to take in larger hog supplies, there was timidity at once among buyers of fats generally. The feeling, of course, all along has been that prices of products were high; but if the full rates had been supported demands would undoubtedly have continued generally for fats, since it is realized that many statistical positions favor the selling interests, and that outside of cotton oil they are likely to be even more encouraging before the fall season is reached, however that may be counteracted by dispositions for manipulation.

While cotton oil may be lower in the near future, and possibly upset for some time, or until more of the oil is marketed to Europe, yet we think that there is a fair prospect of the pure lard market at length being forced higher, and by which the home demands for cotton oil should improve at whatever prices they may prevail. The packers are able to put pure lard higher, and it looks as if they would do so in a few days, or when the supplies of hogs fall off some, as they will undoubtedly make an effort to sell futures of the products more freely against prices that are likely to exist in the near future for them. In other words, from the packers' standpoint there would be no reason to expect permanently lower prices for the big products this side of the full months, whatever fluctuations now take place in them; but it would seem as if cotton oil was not likely to respond to any possible improvement for lard until a good deal more of the surplus stock of it is marketed; that the efforts must be to market oil more freely to Europe would seem to be a foregone conclusion if the home position of the oil is to be better situated in the event of higher lard. It would appear to be certain that no possible home consumption of the oil can use up the stocks of it.

Prime yellow in New York is held at 44½¢@45 for June delivery, but bids are about 2c. under these figures. Prime winter yellow has been reduced to 47. There was a bid of 44 for prime yellow for August delivery. New crop prime yellow, October delivery, had 40 bid, and was held at 42. New crude, in tanks, has further sold at 30 in Texas for the fall deliveries; in the Southeast it has 30 bid, and is held at 31¢@32.

The latest Hull (England) market shows a recovery of 3d., and is now quoted at 26s. 3d. New Orleans offers to sell at a decline, or at

41 for good off yellow and 42¼ for prime yellow. New York offers to sell good off yellow at 43½.

The sales in New York for the week were 700 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, at 44¼¢@45, 300 bbls. white at 48, 700 bbls. winter yellow at 47¢@48, 250 bbls. butter grade, for export, at 50. At the mills, sales of 25 tanks new crude, for the fall deliveries, at 30¢@31. There have been about 1,500 bbls. prime yellow shipped to Europe from the South.

### COTTONSEED NOTES

The Mutual Cotton Oil Co., Tarboro, N. C., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated.

Building contracts have been let by the Autauga Oil and Fertilizer Co., Prattville, Ala.

The Talladega Mercantile Co., Talladega, Ala., has let building contract for cottonseed oil mill.

The Johnston Cotton Oil Co., Johnston, S. C., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by A. Etheredge, B. F. Lewis and S. J. Watson.

Work has been commenced on the cotton oil mill at Huntsville, Tex.

The Choctaw Cotton Oil Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has been incorporated by G. N. Henson, J. A. Campbell and others.

The Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Sulphur Springs, Tex., capital \$75,000, has been incorporated by F. J. Phillips, P. H. Foscoe, W. A. Williams and others.

### COTTONSEED MEAL BREAD

The high price of corn meal has led Dr. L. E. Starr of Wilcox County to make a series of experiments in the use of cottonseed meal for bread making purposes, and he finds that three parts of corn meal and one part of cottonseed meal make a very good article of bread. The Wilcox Progressive Era thus describes the new process:

"The doctor's plan is to mix about one peck of cottonseed with three pecks of corn and grind the mixture in the ordinary grist mill. When run through a sieve all the

hulls, lint, etc., together with the bran is caught, and it is claimed that the cottonseed corn meal is just as pure and healthy as corn meal or flour, and that it has the advantage of already having enough grease in it to cook it. The bread is hardly as dark as that made from the red cob corn, and can scarcely be told from the ordinary bread."

If palatable and nutritious bread can be made from corn and cottonseed, both of which the South produces, the latter abundantly and the former in good quantities, there should be no trouble in producing a home supply of bread, leaving the meat supply to be furnished in part from outside sources. Dr. Starr is confident he has discovered a method by which a palatable, wholesome and cheap bread can be produced, and his experiments have been patiently conducted covering a wide range of articles and many combinations of them. His standing in his profession is very high, and his plan for filling the meal barrel is probably the best that has been presented.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

### RICHMOND SOAP FACTORY

A syndicate of business men are actively engaged in organizing a company, whose purpose it will be to manufacture laundry soaps in Richmond, Va. Upwards of \$50,000 will be invested in the plant, which will have an output of 200 boxes a day.

### Bob Veal Law Hits

The farmers feel the effect of the New York bob veal law. The calves are bought up around Middletown, the same as they always have been, but the price is now one dollar a head where it used to be two or three. Probably the buyer has to have the extra profit to ease his conscience stating that a two-day-old calf is four weeks old.

The Attorney-General's office has set up Lockport bob violations for local arbitration.

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**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren &amp; Co.)

There has been little disposition to trade during the past week. Sellers are not offering very freely, but there also seems to be almost no demand at all and as is usually the case, this dullness has brought about somewhat lower prices. The disposition on the

part of the buyers even to make any bids, is very significant of the present state of affairs. It was pretty hard to get the foreigners to buy on the advance some time ago, but after the market turned it became almost an impossibility. The present high prices make the European consumers afraid to take hold of even small quantities.

Cheaper offers of new crop oil have also

had its depressing influence, but the last few days the disposition to discount futures materially is less strong. A further drop in the price of tallow of 3-8c. per pound has taken the soap makers out of the market for cotton seed oil and compound lard makers have not been interested in cotton seed oil either notwithstanding the firmness in the lard market. As regards stocks of cotton seed oil in this country, there is considerable guessing in the trade and it is considered by most traders to be large. Should this be the case, the future course of the market will depend very much on what holders decide to do with their goods.

The market is likely to continue dull for some time unless the lard market should develop some extraordinary features.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime Summer Yellow Cotton Oil, July, 45c. asked and 43 1-2c. bid.

Prime Summer Yellow Cotton Seed Oil, August, 45c. asked and 44c. bid.

Prime Summer Cotton Seed Oil, October, 41c. asked and 40c. bid.

Prime Summer Yellow Cotton Seed, November, 40c. asked and 39c. bid.

Prime Summer Yellow Cotton Seed Oil, December, 39 1-2c. asked and 38 1-2c. bid.

Off Summer Yellow Cotton Seed Oil, 43c. asked and 42c. bid.

Prime Summer Cotton Seed Oil, October, asked and 40c. bid.

Prime Summer White Cotton Seed Oil, 47 1-2c. asked and 46 1-2c. bid.

Hull quotation of Cotton Seed Oil, 26/3.

Crude oil in tanks in the S. E., prompt 34c. to 36c. according to quality and for October 31c. to 32c.

New Orleans market for prime oil, 42 1-4c. and for off oil 41c.

Peanut oil is unchanged at 6 3-4c. for prime yellow and 7 1-4c. for choice white.

# Cottonseed Oil Machinery

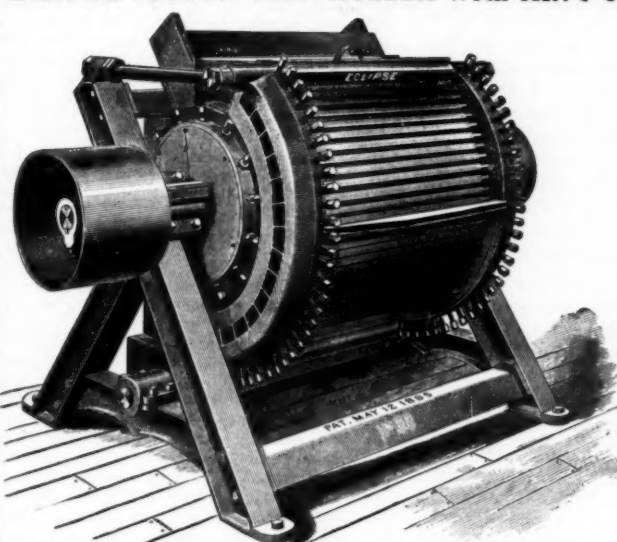
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# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## A STINKING SHOP

Don't let yours be a "stinking shop." A lady sitting at a four-o'clock-tea said: "I will never buy in that stinking shop again. It's getting dreadful." It was the same shop and the same proprietor but the hot spell had made the old grease in the wood of the counters and the walls get rancid and stink. A liberal use of borax would have killed the odor. Repainting would have had the same effect. Even a cheap lime whitewash put on overnight would have worked wonders. Butchers often undervalue the keeping of their markets looking nice and smelling pleasant to the noses of their customers. Meats look more enticing and sell better in cheerful and clean-looking surroundings. Don't let your place become a "stinking shop" and lose your good trade.

## BEEF AND INJUNCTIONS

Injunctions have not affected meat prices. Since those in the meat trade have been issued beef has gone up higher. The injunctions did not put it up. The simple agent in this rise was the market for livestock. Livestock have been steadily rising in the East as well as the West. As a consequence the carcass stuff from such beeves must also rise.

The National Provisioner predicted last week that grassers would enter the market this summer at higher prices for that grade of stock. The market for grassers opened at record prices. Butchers are advised to expect high summer beef and to figure their plans accordingly. What can't be helped must be endured.

## THE BUTCHER'S NEXT MOVE

The marketman of the future will be the man who will sell everything that is eaten from the table—fresh meats, provisions, groceries of all kinds, eggs, butter and even vegetables and fruits. The New England trade is generally doing so now. This will be necessary because the convenience of modern shopping requires it and because the marketman requires other lines to fall back on for his profits when meat, like at present, is an unprofitable line. The single line merchant business is fast disappearing. When the retailer has several lines he can distribute his losses among them. The oldtime butcher is fast going. Very few have individual slaughterhouses and each year more and more of them are selling other edibles.

## "KOSHER" MEAT FROM PHILADELPHIA

The executive committee of a certain "kosher" butchers' organization sent a delegation to Philadelphia to see if "kosher" beef could not be killed there and shipped to New York City cheaper than it can be killed in the Metropolis. It is understood that the committee got scant encouragement. The

scheme then to establish a slaughterhouse to kill "kosher" meat raised the hoodoo of how to keep and get rid of the hinds of the "kosher" fores and of the carcasses which proved to be not "kosher" even after being "kosher" killed. The getting of cattle was another trouble.

## AMERICAN POULTRY AT CORONATION DINNERS

Those who have watched the steady rise in spring chickens and broilers have not stopped to think of an important event which transpires in England this month. The coronation of Edward VII. as king of Great Britain and much of the balance of the earth takes place next week.

The coronation event has had more to do with the poultry market than most people in the business or out of it might think. In fact, that event has been the prime cause of the exceedingly high prices now demanded for good poultry.

### Hunting Little Chicks

For months past the agents of coronation caterers have passed through the offices of The National Provisioner on their way north, south, east and west, in search of fine poultry. To these are to be added the British concerns who have sought connections through the friendly offices of this paper. Most of those passing homeward stated that they had "made satisfactory arrangements." The others expected to "close with parties soon." Our foreign correspondents were "negotiating" and things were "getting along nicely."

### A Million of Poultry

It is, of course, hard to estimate the number of birds which have gone abroad from this country for coronation dinners and banquets. One caterer alone was in search of 200,000 broilers and spring chickens. Another desired 100,000 and still another 25,000.

An inquirer desired information on the chance of getting a quarter of a million of young poultry in this country. These indicate the tenor of the hunt for American poultry.

When it is remembered that London will be chock-a-block with wealthy and distinguished people from all over the world for a fortnight and that gastronomic revelry will run riot in His Majesty's domain for days to come the excessive and pressing demand for desirable poultry can readily be understood. It would not be an excessive estimate to say that fully 1,000,000 of poultry will cross the Atlantic to help feed the hordes of visitors who have gone before or will come after them. So heavy a draft upon the available supply for home consumption could have no other effect than to put up the market for chickens.

### That Poultry "Corner"

Much of the talk about the big packing firms gathering up the spring chickens to "corner" the market had its foundation in the still hunt which has been going on for some months past for poultry for England's coronation festivities.

## Uncle Sam the King's Feeder

America is the real caterer, feeding the myriad throng from her vast superabundance. The event has produced the hottest sort of a chase after the spring chicken. The official caterer of the official banquets all over the United Kingdom called at the office of The National Provisioner several months ago and was put in the way of getting select stock of the quantity and quality he desired. Such birds were fit for any feast.

### Never Mind the Price

One of the nice features of the buying end of the business was the fact that price cut no serious figure. Quantity and quality were the things required. The choicest stock was sought.

The inevitable result of such a quest for game and poultry put the price of spring birds away yonder so high as to cause the Waldorf-Astoria chef to exclaim "Whew!" and to lift the "spring chicken" item on the menu to "\$1.25 for whole" and "75c. for half."

The coronation season has taught the British caterer and marketman the value and importance of the American base of supply for articles of food.

## WHAT A 1200-LB STEER CONTAINS

A 1200-lb. live steer when killed, cut up, and worked up to the limit, yields the following:

Two ribs, 165 lbs.; two loins, 115; two rounds, 165; two chucks, 120; two plates, 113; four shanks, 45; two flanks, 24; suet, 28; two kidneys, 2; tongue, 5; hides, 65; oleo. oil, 25; oleo stearine, 13.20; tallow, 5.21; cattle hair, 12; glue, 1.55; cheek meat, 5; brains, 5; ox lips, 1; heart, 3.5; liver, 10; tail, \$1.25; sweetbreads, .2; medicinal glands, .6; tripe, .8; casing, 5.07; fertilizer, 24.75; hoofs, 1.75; shins, 1.5; neatsfoot oil, 1; butter stock, 1.25; raw bone, 13; horns, .75; albumen (blood), 1.20; total, 881.56 lbs. These figures are said by independent packers to be extremely conservative. The following uses of the several parts enumerated are given by the packers:

From the hides, leather of many kinds; from the tallow, soap, glycerin, butterine, lubricator and candles; from the blood, albumen, fertilizer and stock foods; from the tankage—which includes all manner of "refuse"—fertilizer and stock foods; from the hoofs, buttons, hairpins, fertilizers, ciliate of potash for extracting metal from low grade ores, glue and other fancy bone goods; from the oleo, oil, butterine and compound lard; from the intestines, sausage casings, gutskin for gold beating purposes; from the weasands, sausage casings, brewer's hose and snuff packages; from the bladder, casing and packages for putty, lard snuff; from the tail hair for mattresses and upholstering; from the bones, buttons, glue, handles and fancy goods; from the neatsfoot oil, polish, leather dressing, lubricant and illuminant; from the bone meal, stock food, fertilizer, material for tempering steel, anhydrous ammonia and glue. The tongue, cheek, brain, lips, heart, liver, tail, sweetbreads and tripe are all sold for meat. There is nothing wasted but the water that boils out in the various cooking processes, and even that serves its purposes in the operation.

## The Blue of the Butchers

The blue smock of the butcher, says an English paper, has often aroused curiosity. The color was originally adopted by the guild of butchers in the middle ages at a time when each trade had its distinguishing color; but while other guilds dropped their colors butchers stuck to blue because blood stains are less noticeable upon that color than upon any other. At a very early period blue was the universal wear of serving men. It was then the cheapest of dyes. Sir Walter Scott in his well known poem "Marmion" talks of "an old, blue coated serving man."



## MONEYWEIGHT SCALES

Following are recent purchasers of Money-weight-Dayton Computing Scales in the vicinity of New York:

Fred Breyer, Spring street, Hastings-on-Hudson.  
 Geo. J. Schutz, Hastings-on-Hudson.  
 Albert Buchley, 73 Fourth avenue, Mt. Vernon.  
 C. O. Dunton, Mt. Vernon.  
 L. Emmeluth & Co., Mt. Vernon.  
 John Grebenstein, 108 West Lincoln avenue, Mt. Vernon.  
 G. H. Herroder, 24 Mt. Vernon avenue, Mt. Vernon.  
 Paul L. Lyons, 50 East Third street, Mt. Vernon.  
 Henry K. Nolte, 117 Mt. Vernon avenue, Mt. Vernon.  
 James L. Reynolds Co., 126 South Fourth avenue, Mt. Vernon.  
 L. Stamm & Son, 202 South Fourth avenue, Mt. Vernon.  
 Benj. Weisenberger, 103 South Fourth avenue, Mt. Vernon.  
 C. A. Downes, 297 Main street, New Rochelle.  
 Geo. Gisin, 179 Union avenue, New Rochelle.  
 Chas. Karl, 439 Main street, New Rochelle.  
 Wm. Lang, 32 North street, New Rochelle.  
 N. A. Turner, 291 Main street, New Rochelle.  
 F. M. Betts, 146 Irving avenue, Portchester.  
 Milton A. Edwards, 16 Broad street, Portchester.  
 Dougl. V. Fuhe, Jr., Willett and Rectory streets, Portchester.  
 Geo. Weinschenk, 65 South Main street, Portchester.  
 P. H. Zipf, 121 Main street, Portchester.  
 Martin C. Spreitzer, 46 Railroad avenue, White Plains.  
 Franz Van Reim, 142 Railroad avenue, White Plains.  
 T. J. Bayer, 205 Nepperhan avenue, Yonkers.  
 Mulford & Parsons, Amagansett.  
 Geo. Ziegler, 342 Steinway avenue, Astoria.  
 John Hessing, Dutch Kills.  
 Mat. Schnabel, 1527 Metropolitan avenue, East Williamsburg.  
 Ernest Gartiner, Wyckoff avenue and Halsey street, Evergreen.  
 Andrew Johannann, 246 Cypress avenue, Evergreen.  
 Wm. M. Post, Freeport.  
 G. L. Rapp & Son, Freeport.  
 Richard Hawkshaw, Glen Cove.  
 Wm. B. Powell, Glen Cove.  
 Andrew Kehl, 1930 Myrtle avenue, Glendale.  
 Wm. Ninesling, Great Neck.  
 John Deans, Green Lawn.  
 Thos. L. Moore, Greenport.  
 W. E. Rackwell, Greenport.  
 H. K. Welden, Greenport.  
 C. C. Jetter, Greenport.  
 Bohnet Bros., Hempstead.  
 Wm. Krebs, Hicksville.  
 S. S. Smith, Jr., Hempstead.  
 E. C. Ulm, Hempstead.  
 J. H. Stannberry, Northport.  
 J. R. Hanophy, Oyster Bay.  
 R. L. Moore, Patchogue.  
 C. J. Odell, Patchogue.  
 G. T. Rennie & Co., Patchogue.  
 Carl Christman, Rockville Centre.  
 Wm. Crawford, Rockville Centre.  
 Scott & Doremus, Rockville Centre.  
 W. N. Hallock, Ronkonkoma.  
 W. Witte, Jr., Roslyn.  
 S. A. Hawkins, St. James.  
 A. S. Ketcham & Son, Shelter Island Hts.  
 D. W. Arnold, Wading River.  
 T. H. Brower, Woodmere.  
 S. F. Combs, Woodmere.  
 John T. Brand, 112 Main street.  
 W. W. Devitt, Nyack, N. Y.  
 Empire State Tea Co., 114 Main street.  
 J. T. Gaynor, 40 Franklin street.  
 M. Gondeick, West Nyack.  
 A. J. Cross, Nyack, N. Y.  
 Chas. Klein, 74 South Broadway.  
 John Klein, 208 Main street.  
 Henry Koehler, Nyack, N. Y.  
 L. Lapp, Nyack, N. Y.

## A SPICED MEETING

On Saturday, June 7, was held the annual outing of the employees of B. Fischer & Co. After a journey by ferry boat, rail and "bus" they reached a most delightful place—New Dorp—on the shores of Staten Island.

Being received by a committee through the generosity of the firm with good cigars, cool beer (soft stuff for the kids) and with sandwiches and eggs for a starter, the different elements gathered together their forces to enter into the sports of the day. Those that thought they could play baseball gathered together their nines to enter into what seemed to be a fight for their lives, because B. F. & Co. had offered a silver prize to each one who played on the winning nine. It took but little time to get into the field, and we deeply regret it that the camera which did active service later was not large enough to take in the immense field of skilled players from the fat men down to the small boys. No. 1 score ended 20 to 16. The No. 2 club tallied 36 to 13, and that took the entire afternoon.

The bowlers found a most excellent alley, well equipped with good balls, and they entered into a sharply contested battle for other pretty prizes, which the firm had kindly selected for them, and when "Victor" won the first prize it showed that he was rightly named. These were only a part of the pleasures, for, after the sports on land, the expert swimmers conquered the rolling surf, and all returned safely to land to have their pictures taken.

After the distribution of the various prizes, which gladdened the hearts of the winners, at 7 o'clock all assembled around a table, which was most satisfactory to all concerned. At the head of the table was their highly-esteemed friend, Mr. William H. Fischer, who very fittingly expressed his pleasure at being one of them, and his assurance that the firm of B. Fischer & Co. was, and will always endeavor to be, one of them.

Mr. Banks was selected as toastmaster. He showed how B. F. & Co. could meet competition of the day by their facilities to purchase the right kind of merchandise at the right prices in such parts of the world as may be necessary to do so successfully, having, as they do, foreign connections unexcelled by any firm in the United States. He showed up how through the Central, Eastern and a part of the Southern States the firm of B. F. & Co. was represented by a class of men worthy of their confidence and the esteem of all those with whom they associate in business. The toastmaster respecting, as he did, the baldest head at the table, necessarily called on Mr. Fitzgerald, who made a very happy talk covering his experience of fifteen years' successful connection with the firm and his hopes of having the pleasure of its continuance for the next fifteen years to come.

Mr. Gus. Lauer pledged his allegiance to the faithful delivery of all orders entered on

time within the limits of his territory, and Victor Steib took charge of that great responsibility of filling up all railroad cars and steamboats with merchandise by shipping the orders that come in checked to him to ship.

Major Teddy Budenbach gave a happy expression of his joy at being there, and pledged his earnest efforts to keep every one's nerves good if they would only drink his coffees.

Mr. Gus Voelcker made the happy hit of the day by his illustrated comparison of the house of B. Fischer & Co. with a gigantic steamship. He showed how each of its essential features were necessary to make the ship sail successfully, and in his generous expression complimented the many departments which are necessary to make every salesman's efforts a success.

Mr. Rich caught on to the happy illustration presented by Mr. Voelcker, and showed how the keel of this great business ship was laid by Benedict Fischer in 1861. The keel was well laid, and his early efforts were as rivets in its building. The hull was well-framed, the cargo well balanced, and it became necessary to have as many connections to manage this great ship as it does for an ocean liner to cross the ocean. Therefore, the firm has captains of different departments under the command of the gallant "Commodore." All officers are equally essential, not forgetting the stoker.

As each department was named, cheer after cheer made the great auditorium echo with happy song and cheer at the feast.

Charles Landon, representing the tall men, covered this very responsible position well, and all the tall men will have to be held accountable by him.

Next in line came the short men. They may be small in stature, but think they are great in mind, and for this representative body Benny Lesser made a very happy talk, and said that after years of experience he knew of no one with that who was entitled to have any kick coming.

As slow accounts "when collected" are very worthy of mention, Mr. Schonman pledged his continuous allegiance in trying to correct the results of unfortunate errors.

During the day at various times the "Ambrosia Glee Club" of B. F. & Co. delighted all those whom it was a pleasure to be within the limits of their voices.

After the sumptuous meal, which had been furnished by the firm, the string band gave the dancers an opportunity to show what could be done by the light fantastic toe, which continued until "we're off" was sounded.

## Too Costly Much Chop Suey

"Beef too high. No chop suey," blandly replied Chang Hai, who runs a restaurant with Chinese delicacies at 1,227 Wabash avenue, Chicago, when asked for a portion.



**\$1000<sup>00</sup> IN GOLD**

**\$1,000.00** in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

**IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE** and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Fowl and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

**B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists,** 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

*In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations*

## MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bartley, J., 871 2d ave., to V. Beaver	100
Cohen & Rosenweig, 97 Orchard, to A. Uhman	150
Dorner Bros., 212-216 E. 86th st., to T. Klin	1,000
Klein, M., 259 Monroe, to R. Susskind	125
Rumaner, S. & F., 22 Madison, to H. Clarman	58

#### Bills of Sale.

Campisi, F., 248 Elizabeth st., to G. La Spisar	250
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#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Conrad, C. A., 2764 Atlantic ave., to H. A. Topham	400
Millermann, R. T., 1199 Decatur st., to D. Mayer & Co.	1,854
Same, 614 and 1559 Broadway, to L. G. Montgomery	630

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Flannery, J. P., 2151 8th ave., and 300 W. 116th st., to H. G. Patterson	9,500
Heller, B., 43 Lewis, to H. Weinberg	400
Katz, S., 914 9th ave., to S. Davidson	1,200
Poeller, A., 1656 Amsterdam ave., to J. Shottler	700
Anderson, C. W., 116 South, to N. P. Williams, secure notes	
Cashan, A., 445 6th ave., to A. C. Schevolovitz	200
Cevasco, G., 247 3d ave., to A. Moresca	400
De Moya, R., 1154 3d ave., to P. Paladio	245
Fleisch & Weissman, Dutch and Fulton, to F. Barro	500
Haber, F., 470 E. Houston, to S. Levin	155
Lustgarten, S., 132 Prince, to Business E. & C. Co.	85
Rosenblum & Lipshitz, 153 West, to F. Haims	2,750
Schwartzbarth, Wm., 28 Park pl., to M. Kleinmann	120
Suchestof, 57 2d ave., to M. Heller	200
Zeidler, R. H., 662 Robbins ave., to C. Berle, Sr.	129

#### Bills of Sale.

Buckmann, G., 2059 7th ave., to J. Wehmann	5,000
Enteen Bros., 914 9th ave., to S. Davidson	1,200
Errino, M., 326 E. 115th st., to M. G. Gandioso	325
Hassloch, Wm., 2072 8th ave., to F. Hambrook	4189
Knoll, E., 1228 3d ave., to E. Knoll	1
Pellerei, P., 68 W. 3d, to L. Callarico	450
Puricelli, A., 99 W. Houston, to T. Puricelli	1
Schwartz, J., 73 Allen, to E. Popper	1
Zrokin, M. W., 76 and 77 Rivington, to D. Jacobson	2,250

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Ehlers, A. F. & J., 1149 5th ave., to W. Grandeman	1,000
Schlesinger, H., Coney Island, to L. Sternberg & Co.	194
Mitchell, R. T., Bath ave. and Bay 19th, to P. Ballantine	1,000
Sammons, J. W., 138 Hamilton ave., to Mrs. Weinrich	125

#### Bills of Sale.

Benson, N. & T., also B. Gunther, 470 Smith, to H. B. Kelly	300
Caparano, C., 164 Stone ave., to F. Verderosa	1,000
Feuster, L., 191 Moore, to J. Shaewitz	250
Folk, J., 182 Conover, to H. Kloodt	1,800
Mehdan, H. A., 79 5th ave., to J. L. Mehdan and H. Rothermund (H. A. Mehdan & Co.)	3,200

## BUSINESS RECORD

ALABAMA.—McCool & Fuller; Russellville; meats; assigned.

CALIFORNIA.—Santa Ana Meat Co.; Santa Ana; meat; (not inc.) J. C. Faulkner succeeds.

CONNECTICUT.—W. B. The(II)whella; Meriden; meat; gives bill of sale.—W. H. Wilson & Son; New Haven; fish; W. H. Wilson, individually, R. E. mtge. \$1,100.

IDAHO.—Chris. Hendricksen; Fayette; meat (if interested inquire at office 11).

INDIANA.—A. F. Vogt; Montpelier; meats; loss by fire.

KANSAS.—D. H. Scott; Burlington; meat, etc.; Scott & Carles succeed.

MAINE.—Fred. A. Hubbard; Rumford Falls; meats, etc.; retired.—J. F. Hodgkins & Son; Bar Harbor; fish; J. F. Hodgkins, et al., quit claimed R. E. \$1, etc.—Wm. D. Thompson; Bluehill; prov., mtgd. R. E. \$450.—Charles E. Weeks; Rockland; wholesale fish; sold R. E. \$1.

MASSACHUSETTS.—F. K. Lovejoy & Co.; Boston; prov., etc.; dissolved.—Josephine McCrea; Cambridge; prov., etc., succeeded by J. J. Connell; A. H. Mauer, Cambridge; prov.; sold out to J. W. Killian.—Aaron Wolk; Waltham; prov.; chtl. mtge. \$400.

MISSOURI.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; Kansas City; prov., beef; incorporated, capital \$10,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—C. F. Davis & Son; Center Barnstead; prov.; if interested inquire at office (23).—Charles McKenzie, Lacomia; prov., removed to Manchester.—J. F. Crockett; Plymouth; prov. etc.; sold out to C. W. Cummings.—Oscar McDuffie; Manchester; prov., etc.; closed under attachment.—John Holland; Portsmouth; prov., fish; R. E. etc. mtge. \$2,600.

NEW JERSEY.—Joseph Ryan; Red Bank; meats; gave up business.—Lewis Lave; Red Bank; meats; chattel mortgage \$800.

NEW YORK STATE.—Geo. Davis; Buffalo; meats; Bankruptcy petition.—Michael J. Fay; Saratoga Springs; meat; R. E. mtge., \$2,000.

OHIO.—T. Miller; N. Baltimore; meat; (Mr. Samuel) Sold out Salberger & Wimmers.

RHODE ISLAND.—H. P. Mulvey; Providence; meats, etc.; chattel mtg., pet. in bankruptcy; John L. Poulter; Weatherford; meats; chat. mtge.; \$189 (on fixtures and tools).

UTAH.—Frank Latshaw; Salina; meats, etc.; sold out.

### The Meat was 2c. Higher

A singular feature about the rush to buy beef at the "Ladies' Anti-Trust Association's" co-operative "kosher" meat markets in Stanton and Monroe streets and Avenue C, on Tuesday, was that the "anti-trust" meat sold at 2 cents per pound higher than the other meat sold by the near-by butchers.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The St. Paul, Minn., Retail Meat Dealers' Association has chartered a steamer and will spend Wednesday picnicking on the Minnesota River.

The retail meat dealers of Madison, Wis., are at loggerheads over the Sunday closing question. The foolish ones say "Dentists work on Sunday." So does Old Nick and other gents.

The Benchmen's Association of Jersey has a handle to pelt the marketmen with as the Hoboken city council has passed an ordinance requiring the Sunday closing of the meat markets. This law will be enforced after July 1.

At the annual meeting of the Savannah, Ga., Retail Butchers' Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. S. Gardner; secretary, John F. May; treasurer, John T. Fleming, board of directors—J. J. Joyce, Hugh Logan, John Funk, C. Winkler and P. H. Broome.

The organization has 75 members, and is flourishing. The date of the annual outing has not been fixed.

The Grocers' and Meat Dealers' Association of Kalamazoo, Mich., has decided to hold the annual outing on August 7, and the committee of 15 having it in charge have decided to make it a hummer.

The Chicago Hebrew Butchers' Association has been organized for pleasure and mutual protection.

The New Orleans Butchers' Co-operative Abattoir Company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John B. Louis, president; Herbert Ruch, first vice-president; Harry Hirsch, second vice-president; Anthony Frey, treasurer; Ben A. Michel, secretary.

The Auburn, N. Y., Retail Butchers' Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Drayton Eno; first vice-president, Abram Roseboom; second vice-president, Fred M. Whaley; treasurer, Thomas Jones; corresponding and recording secretary, Wilfred B. Tuxill; financial secretary, John W. Lane; sergeant-at-arms, Thos. W. Clements; trustee for three years, Henry T. Herrling.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., accepted the Kalamazoo invitation to be present at the grand gathering there on August 2.

### Put Out the Ham Smoke

The Hartford, Conn., Provision Co., turned on an extra amount of smoke to smoke 1,000 hams last week. The fire department responded at once and promptly doused things.

THESE IS ONLY ONE

# PRESERVATIVE

IN RICH MEAT, ONCE BAKED

GET THE GENUINE

PACKERS, BUTCHERS & SAUSAGE MAKERS.

FOR CHINESE AND CORNED, B. FOR BOLOGNE, FRANKFURTERS, ETC. A. FOR FRESH PEA, PORK, SPICED, COUNTRY.

AB EXTRA: FOR SUPPER & SPICED SAUSAGE. XXX: FOR CHOPPED MEATS, CUTS ETC. TRIPE: KEEPS FRESH AND PEELD TRIPE.

MAKERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

## THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.

41-43 WARREN ST. 190 Michigan St. 779 MISSION ST.



## GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Some of New York's butchers are kicking against the soft coal nuisance as puffed forth by the "L."

The inspectors of the Board of Health find the big city markets in a dreadfully unsanitary state. They ought to come down or be improved.

Sixteen-year-old Kate Wagner stabbed James Teracher, the butcher at 389 Woolsey ave., Astoria, L. I., because he wouldn't give her any cat meat. It was a serious wound.

The delegate butchers to Troy are back with their heads full of plans and their pockets full of hands. But the coin has gone. They report a good time. Going to Buffalo next year.

### The King of Sausage Makers

M. Zimmermann, the sausage manufacturer, left on Tuesday morning for a trip to Germany. Mr. Zimmermann goes for rest and somewhat on business. The king of New York sausagemakers does not intend to be crushed at the coronation of King Edward of England. Mr. Zimmermann expects to be gone for several weeks, for the rest will do him good after the severe strain of pushing his immense business.

### Halligan Arresting Good Lambs

Thomas Halligan, of the well known former firm of Halligan & Dalton, the small stock abattoir men at 39th St. and 11th Ave., and who started again in the small stock business for himself in February at the old stand, reports good lambs arriving and moving even if the prices are very high. Mr. Halligan was deputy sheriff for his district under Mayor Van Wyck and he made a good officer. He kills a fine grade of lambs.

### Meat and Provisions Play Ball

The two crack Armour teams played what a Boston vs. New York crowd of fans would call "a wallop" game of baseball last Tuesday. The umpire (Manager Munz, of Armour's East New York box) didn't make a run, but he was tired. His fatigue and misery were due to several "rank" decisions which the defeated team had to sniff on the diamond. The game was between Armour's Duane street team and the team from the East New York branch. It was played in the East New York Park, just across from the company's big box there. Jim Stewart managed the Duane "push." The score stood 37 to 21 in favor of—well, the Duane boys did the most kicking. It is said that "Black" and "Jim" did great team work, and hustled like they were on a government contract in war times. Balls, feet and things hustled.

### BUFFALO CASE AGAINST THE BUTCHER

Judge Volger, of the Buffalo, N. Y., Municipal Court, has handed down his anxiously expected decision in the "Butcher License" case. He decides that the butchers of Buffalo must pay the license imposed by the city ordinance. The defendant claimed that the ordinance was unconstitutional. The license ordinance thus upheld by the court is as follows:

Section 27 of chapter 34 of the ordinances prohibits any person from selling fresh, salt or smoked meats outside the public market unless he has obtained a license to do so. The next section provides that any person desiring to sell meats outside the public markets may apply to the common council for permission to do so and upon the permit being granted the mayor shall issue a license to the applicant upon the payment of a \$15 license fee.

As this was a test case the court suspended sentence. As there are 467 retail butchers in Buffalo the city receives \$7,000 in license fees from this source.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, June 18th, 1902: Beef, 7,730 pounds; veal, 2,275 pounds; mutton, 180 pounds; lamb, 502 pounds; poultry, 4,600 pounds; assorted meats, 400 pounds; pork, 1,690 pounds; total, 17,377 pounds.

### NEW SHOPS

John Olson opened a meat market at Meadow st., Cromwell, Conn., last week.

Levi Huff expects to soon be in his new market now building in Upper Main St., Anita, Ia.

Frank P. Norton has opened his market at 1 Hart St., Utica, N. Y.

Wm. O'Leary opened his market at Sparland, Ill., this week.

Fred Schwab opened his new market at Cindersport, Pa., a few days ago.

C. A. Spangler, the Fairview butcher, opened a shop at Blue Ridge Summit, Md., last week.

The Lynn and Salem (Mass.) Provision Company has moved into its new quarters at Salem, Mass.

### BUSINESS CHANGES.

Peter Stever, of Owego, has closed his meat market there.

John Kentosh bought Bert Metchellson's market at Fairport Harbor, O.

Arnold Holmes now owns and runs the market of C. S. Bashford & Co., at Livermore Falls, Me.

H. J. McGranahan, and H. B. Manfull have purchased a provision store in Canton, O.

J. W. Polter has closed his meat market at Baldwinsville, N. Y.

### A BIG BUTCHERS' ABATTOIR

The idea of establishing a co-operative slaughtering plant in New York has taken definite shape. The contemplated cost of the abattoir will be \$500,000 at the start. The National Provisioner is credibly informed that options have been taken on lots near the North River between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. To secure these options it is stated that \$1,000 has been paid down. Those interested in the enterprise believe that the Board of Health will readily grant a slaughter permit for that section of the city because it is at the westerly end of the slaughter house district and far removed from any residential objections, the district being virtually an abattoir and factory one already. In fact, it would be an improvement there. The new abattoir company will be a combination of New York City retail butchers with some of the "city dressed" boxes that now have their stock killed locally in another plant.

The present head of the movement is Arthur Bloch, of the retail meat market firm of A. S. & I. Bloch. Among the butchers who, it is stated, are co-operating with him are William G. Wagner, L. Goldschmidt, E. F. O'Neill, George H. Shaffer, Mr. Haas, Buchsbaum, Bloch Bros., Weisbecker and other well known New York City butchers—about 100 in all, mostly members of the East Side branch of the Retail Butchers' Association.

It is rumored that among the wholesale meat men, who now have their killing done, that will join the company are Naus Bros. Co., Myer Meyers, Weston & Levy, I. Stieffel and some of the existing small stock abattoir men. A co-operative company so made up of wholesale and retail men will make a formidable competitor in the city's dressed beef trade and will be quite a factor in the fresh meat business in Greater New York—

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The meat and provision stores of South Hadley, Mass., will close every Wednesday afternoon during July and August.

John Teggart, the missing butcher of Almont, who ran a market at Bellevue, turned up last week in Albany, N. Y., with friends. He had wandered.

Martin Warner, the fighting butcher of Wilmington, Del., gave a constable dada in an unforgettable manner for reasons. He nearly killed him.

It is reported that Armour & Co. intend to go into the poultry dressing business out in Nebraska. Dressing chickens is an important thing.

### BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

J. W. Bailey, the travelling butcher for the S. & S. Co., was found dead in the Victoria Hotel, Kansas City, last week.

Charles E. Hatch, the widely known meat man of West Hartford, Conn., died Friday of last week from a stroke of paralysis which he received the Sunday before. He was for many years a member of the market firm of Raynesford & Hatch.

### MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

Lueplew & Umbreit, the market firm at Oskosh, Wis., had a fire scare, but little loss, last week.

The butcher shop at Gramercy, Ia., was destroyed by fire last week.

M. L. Thomas' meat market at Bristol, Tenn., was last week destroyed by fire, with a lot of fresh meat.

combining, as it will, the buying, killing, wholesale box and retail distributing ends of the fresh meat trade. It is expected to have the plant up and going within a year. It is expected to make the New York Butchers' Calf Skin Association the selling agent for the calfskins, pelts and hides under an equitable arrangement. After the same plan it is expected to make the New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association the rendering agent of the fats, etc. It is deemed that these two have avenues for distribution and experience in those directions. These latter ideas are not perfected. They are contemplated parts of the formative plan. In actually planning the installation from an economical standpoint, it might be found, in the end, cheaper to, at least, render the fats in the main plant.

This fact is settled: some of the butchers have determined to build a plant and kill stock for the city trade. The matter of equipment is now being gone into and the money is being subscribed.

It is proposed to begin with the killing of 2,000 head of cattle per week. The number of other stock to be slaughtered will depend upon the circumstances. The killing of hogs is, at present, not decided upon because of the question of a permit for a hog abattoir even in the face of the proposed plant being in the hog permit district. Other reasons control that. The managerial, stockbuying and other details are yet in the background and will not be settled upon until the company has been incorporated, the organization perfected and the mechanical equipment work out of the way. It may be assumed, without being very wide of the mark, that the co-operating wholesalers will manage the stockbuying and killing ends, while the more experienced retailers and skin and rendering men will manage the selling and distributing ends.



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts this week were 26,200; last week, 29,700; same week last year, 30,700. The upward tendency of best cattle continues. Texans closed a trifle higher than at close last week, stockers and feeders gaining 30 cents during the week. Butcher stuff is uneven, but fully as high as last week. Native grassers have been sliding down hill since beginning of season, but had a slight check latter part of the week. Veal calves advanced 25 cents in the face of large receipts.

Hog receipts this week were 39,500; last week, 41,500; same week last year, 72,200. The market suffered a little the first of the week, but is closing strong at the top notch of the year. The bulk of heavies sold from 7.10 to 7.50, with 7.65 as top for the week. Market is decidedly healthy and prospects point to strong conditions for several weeks to come, as packers are eager and supplies are growing lighter.

Sheep receipts this week were 15,300; last week, 21,800; same week last year, 21,100. Week just closed was more satisfactory than any for the last month. While not much advance was made demand was better with light supplies. Buyers took everything offered without any drag to the market. Quality of Southwest stuff is improving; top for these 4.25. Top lambs, 7.10.

Hides are unchanged. Green salted, 7; side brand, 5 to 6½; green uncured, 4 to 5½; dry flint, 14; dry salt, 11.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	4,801	14,125	2,231
Fowler .....	792	5,522	1,072
Schwarzschild .....	2,652	4,063	3,309
Swift .....	4,869	11,559	3,598
Cudahy .....	2,833	7,343	2,227
Ruddy .....	530	110	397

### OMAHA

**CATTLE.**—Desirable well finished dry lot heaves have been in very active demand this week at prices 10 to 15c. higher than last, while the warmed up and half fat grades have been working lower every day. Choice corn-fed heaves sold at the highest price ever paid on this market. The proportion of cow stuff has been larger than usual, but the quality has not been good. Fat stock has ruled scarce and firm, while grass cows have been slow sale and unevenly lower. Veal calves are selling a shade lower than last week and the same is true of bulls, stags and rough stock generally. In stockers and feeders trade has been rather quiet. Good quality stock, regardless of weight, has met with a ready sale at firm figures, but low grade, light and medium weight stuff has been slow sale and very weak.

**HOGS.**—Receipts have not been as heavy this week as last, nor has the quality been as good. The demand, however, has been of the best kind and the market has ruled active and stronger, prices showing a 10 to 15c. advance for the week. Heavy and butcher weight hogs continue to command a premium but the range of prices is not wide. Light weights if fat and even, sell well up with the heavy hogs, but inferior light and underweights loads are slow sellers at mean prices. As a general thing, values for the bulk of the hogs have been on a par or above Chicago, and for this reason receipts from Western Iowa continue to show a steady increase.

**SHEEP.**—The market ruled dull the fore part of the week, and sharply lower the latter half, values for all but choice fat stock showing a 50 to 75c. decline for the week. Packers have been very bearish and there has been very little inquiry from feeder buyers so that the trade has been sluggish all week at the decline.

### COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

(Continued from page 26)

viewed with favor a subscription for a mutual insurance company should be started at that time, and all the proper committees be appointed carry the company into effect. While I would advise that this company engage in insuring cottonseed oil mills and their products only, yet in order to insure the subscription and make it a mutual corporation, I would recommend that no mill be insured except it be a stockholder in the insurance company to some fixed extent, say not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of indemnity desired.

A company with \$200,000 to \$250,000 would in my judgment be able to handle the major part of the insurance of oil mills, through underwriting a part of the risks, on the best possible terms. An insurance company such as proposed above, would be able to carry a large line on each mill, and underwrite a part of that line at rates far below the schedule of rates that it is now proposed to exact from the mills.

I believe the saving to the cotton oil mills in the matter of insurance would equal all of 50 per cent. of the premiums based upon the new schedule of rates that is now to be enforced by the old line companies, if not more. People engaged in the oil mill industry are amply able to organize this company and make its capital anything they desire. They are able to protect their own interests against extortionate rates, and if they fail to do it, they had ought to not be heard from further, on the subject of hardships. The insurance companies are thoroughly organized in this movement for excessive rates and excessive profits, and if the cottonseed oil mills here represented do not take advantage of their ability to protect their own interests they should not complain at a hard condition that they have the means of removing, yet neglect to remove.

A mutual company engaged only in insuring the members would require no local agents and would save more than half of the expenses of old line companies, paying large commissions and larger salaries to favored officials.

The cotton thread mills have strong mutual insurance companies of their own, and their insurance costs practically nothing—in some cases, less than one-fourth of 1 per cent. Before they organized the mutual societies among themselves, they were, I am advised, burdened with premiums. To-day they pay less insurance than any class of property known. There is no reason why the cottonseed oil industry cannot likewise throw off the yoke of bondage and oppression.

### HIDES AND SKINS

(Continued from page 29)

The upper leather hide situation is subject to the same conditions here as those prevailing at Western centers. The stocks of New England are so light that they are not a factor in the market. The Philadelphia hide market is in rather a peculiar condition and while tanners are exerting themselves to obtain raw material, the finished leather shows little activity. Some of the city salters are pretty well cleaned up. There is comparatively interest in the New York situation, as tanners show little disposition to operate. The packers and dealers are closely sold up.

### NUTRITION

(Continued from page 14.)

The market price of food materials is not regulated by their actual value for nutriment. For instance, an ounce of protein or fat from the tenderloin of beef is no more nutritious than that from a round or shoulder, but it costs considerably more. The agreeableness of food to the palate or to the buyer's fancy has much to do in deciding current demand and consequent selling price. It may be said, however, that animal foods have some advantage over vegetable foods. Animal foods, such as meats, fish, milk and the like, gratify the palate as many vegetable foods do not. Furthermore, what is of still greater weight in regulating the food habits of communities by whose demand the prices are determined, they satisfy an actual need by supplying protein and fats in which the vegetable foods, except cereal grains and leguminous seeds, are largely lacking. Moreover, as has previously been explained, the animal foods are in general more easily and completely digested than are the vegetable, especially as regards protein. Thus there is doubtless good ground for paying somewhat more for the same total quantity of nutritive material in the animal food.

One point to be especially noted here is the difference in the cost of nutrients in foods already prepared for use and in the same materials not so prepared. For instance, wheat made into ordinary prepared breakfast cereal might contain no more available protein or energy than the same wheat made into white or graham flour, but the breakfast cereals cost more than the flour per pound. At the same time, the breakfast foods afford a pleasing variety in the diet, and often require little or no cooking and are therefore very convenient; while the flour must be made into bread or other food at more expense of labor, fuel, etc. If the breakfast cereal does not cost much more than the flour the difference may be offset by the convenience of preparation for the table, the palatability, and the pleasing variety it gives.

Many of the breakfast foods are advertised as having an especially high nutritive value. If the statements often made in advertising these could be believed they would have some nutritive property not found in flours and meals ground from the same grains. For these claims there is no ground. The breakfast foods made from wheat, corn, oats and other cereals contain no nutritive material other than that which is in the original grain, and which is also found in the ordinary flours and meals made from the same grains; and when the two kinds of food are equally well cooked there is no experimental evidence to show any difference in the thoroughness of digestibility. The retail prices of the breakfast foods are from two to five times as large as those of the ordinary products, like flour and meal. The advertisements, which often claim nutritive values that are fictitious, do not give any suggestion of the high price of the nutrients in the prepared foods as compared with that of the same amounts in the ordinary products, nor do purchasers generally realize how expensive these prepared foods are.

### Errors in Food Economy

Scientific research, interpreting the observations of practical life, indicates that a four-

fold mistake in food economy is very commonly made. First, the costlier kinds of food are used when the less expensive are just as nutritious and can be made nearly or quite as palatable. Secondly, the diet is apt to be one-sided, in that foods are used which furnish relatively too much of the fuel ingredients and too little of the flesh-forming materials. Thirdly, excessive quantities of food are used; part of the excess is eaten and often to the detriment of health; part is thrown away in the table and kitchen wastes. Finally, serious errors in cooking are committed.

For the well-to-do the worst injury is that to health; but people of small incomes suffer the additional disadvantage of the injury to purse. Indeed, to one who looks into the matter it is surprising to see how much people of limited incomes lose in these ways. It is the poor man's money that is most injudiciously spent in the market and the poor man's food that is most badly cooked at home.

#### Needless Use of Expensive Foods

A common mistake in purchasing food is in buying the more expensive kinds when cheaper ones would serve the purpose just as well. This is often done under the impression that there is some peculiar virtue in the costlier materials, and that economy in the diet is detrimental to dignity and welfare. Unfortunately, it is too often the case that those who are most extravagant in his respect are the ones who can least afford it. On the other hand, there is frequently a desire to economize, but a lack of knowledge of the best method of doing so. Many a housekeeper who sincerely tries to do the best for those to be provided for, but whose every cent must tell, buys eggs at 25 cents a dozen, or sirloin steak at 20 cents a pound, when, for the same amount of money, it would be possible to get twice as much nourishment from a cheaper cut of meat, which, with a little skill in preparation and cooking, could be made into a tasty dish such as persons in far easier circumstances would not hesitate to set upon their tables.

The difficulty is the ignorance of the simple principles of nutrition. That ignorance results in a great waste of money. The maxim "that the best is the cheapest," as popularly understood to apply to the higher-priced materials, is not true of food. The larger part of the price of the costlier foods is paid for appearance, flavor or rarity. While the dearer articles are often more pleasing to the palate, and are sometimes more easily cooked or possess a finer flavor, they are no more digestible nor nutritious than the cheaper ones. People who can afford them may be justified in buying them, but for persons in good health and with limited means they are not economical, and often increase the cost of food out of all proportion to nutrients furnished.

In the course of some dietary studies made in one of the poorer districts of Chicago it was found that a woman, whose husband

was out of work and whose family was living on a few cents a day, bought lettuce, an article so innutritious that, at least when out of season and high in price, it is a luxury even for the rich, while she had to do without nutritious food. No one can object to the use of lettuce, or any other wholesome food, when the purse allows, but it is pitifully bad economy in such cases to buy foods which simply please the palate while the body goes without proper nourishment.

The plain, substantial, standard food materials, like the cheaper cuts of meat and fish, milk, flour, cornmeal, oatmeal, beans and potatoes, are as digestible and nutritious and as well fitted for the nourishment of people in good health as are any of the costlier materials.

We endeavor to make our diet suit our palate by paying high prices in the market rather than by skilful cooking and tasteful serving at home. The remedy for this evil will be found in an understanding of the elementary facts regarding food and nutrition, in a better knowledge of cooking and serving food, and in the acceptance of the doctrine that economy is not only respectable but honorable.

The soup kitchens which have been established in many cities, where meals planned according to accepted dietary standards are sold at very low and yet profitable rates, should furnish their patrons with object lessons on the food-purchasing power of money.

#### Danger of a One-Sided Diet.

Unless care is exercised in selecting food a diet may result which is one-sided or badly balanced—that is, one in which either protein or fuel ingredients are provided in excess. If a person consumes large amounts of meat and little vegetable food, the diet will be too rich in protein and may be harmful. On the other hand, if pastry, butter, and such foods are eaten in preference to a more varied diet, the food will furnish too much energy and too little building material.

Extreme illustrations of such a one-sided diet are found in the food of those persons who live largely on bread and tea, or others who live on cornmeal, fat pork and molasses. The "hog and hominy" diet supplies liberal quantities of energy, but is very deficient in protein, as illustrated by the diet of negroes in the "black belt," with 62 grams of protein and 3,270 calories of energy per man per day.

In this connection it should be said that most of our dietary standards have been deduced from food investigations conducted with persons living in temperate climates. It is practically certain that those living in arctic regions and in the tropics require nutrients in different proportions. It is a matter of common observation that in arctic regions much larger amounts of energy-yielding material, principally fat, are consumed than in warmer climates. Less definite information is available regarding food requirements in the tropics; but it seems probable that when proper dietary conditions are followed somewhat less food is consumed than in temperate regions, since the body does not require so much fuel for resisting cold. It is certain that a diet which would be entirely satisfactory in frigid regions would be one-sided in the tropics, and vice versa. This subject is one which needs further investigation before definite conclusions can be drawn regarding the foods best fitted for extremes of heat or cold.

(To be continued)

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING

### LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, June 11.....	18,177	1,491	40,513	19,766
Thursday, June 12.....	8,621	1,596	29,707	11,467
Friday, June 13.....	2,511	389	27,998	7,321
Saturday, June 14.....	153	61	17,389	2,287
Monday, June 16.....	20,356	589	44,378	16,646
Tuesday, June 17.....	5,760	3,202	22,734	13,577
Wednesday, June 18.....	18,000	1,500	35,000	18,000

### SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, June 11.....	3,144	65	3,757	303
Thursday, June 12.....	3,416	103	4,004	1,896
Friday, June 13.....	2,502	182	1,987	607
Saturday, June 14.....	140	20	2,170	132
Monday, June 16.....	2,923	25	7,032	1,409
Tuesday, June 17.....	2,390	57	2,458	...
Wednesday, June 18.....	3,500	100	6,000	2,000

### Range of Cattle Values

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs....	7.25@ 8.10
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600....	7.00@ 7.75
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers....	6.50@ 7.00
Plain to common beef steers.....	6.00@ 6.50
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs....	5.00@ 6.00
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs....	4.75@ 5.50
Fair to medium feeders.....	4.00@ 5.00
Plain to fair light stockers.....	3.50@ 4.50
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.75@ 5.75
Bulls, common to medium.....	3.00@ 4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.....	4.50@ 5.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	3.00@ 4.00
Common to good canning cows.....	2.40@ 2.80
Veal, calves, common to fancy.....	5.50@ 6.50
Corn fed western steers.....	6.75@ 7.75
Fed Texas steers.....	6.00@ 7.00
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers....	3.50@ 5.00

### Range of Hog Values

Extra prime heavy.....	7.30@ 7.50
Selected medium and heavy butchers....	7.15@ 7.25
Good to choice heavy packing.....	7.20@ 7.30
Fair to good heavy packing.....	7.10@ 7.20
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	7.00@ 7.15
Good to choice light mixed.....	6.40@ 6.90
Assorted light, 150 to 190 lbs.....	6.65@ 7.00
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.....	5.25@ 5.70
Rough, stags and throwouts.....	4.00@ 5.00

### Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings....	4.50@ 4.75
Good to choice native wethers.....	4.00@ 4.25
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.50@ 4.00
Good to prime Western muttons.....	4.50@ 4.75
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.50@ 4.00
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders....	2.75@ 3.50
Culls, bucks and tails and lots.....	2.25@ 3.00
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	4.50@ 5.50
Lambs, poor to fair.....	4.50@ 5.50
Lambs, good to fancy.....	5.50@ 6.25

### Packers' Purchases

Armour & Co.....	44,900
Anglo-American.....	14,200
Boyd & Lunham.....	9,400
Continental Packing Co.....	13,400
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	7,200
C. H. Hammond & Co.....	5,800
Nelson Morris & Co.....	8,400
Swift & Company.....	32,500
S. & S.....	8,700
City butchers.....	6,900

Total ..... 151,400

### General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The reaction that set in at the close of last week, when the market for hogs yielded 5c. from the high point of the year, and with about half a Saturday's small run left in the pens over Sunday, made the prospect very poor for the opening days of this week. Add

**SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO. BRIGHTWOOD MASS., U. S. A.**

**PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and**

**Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.**



to this, a run of 50,000 hogs on the market Monday, and it will be readily understood that the outlook was not very promising for the selling interests. The situation will be better appreciated when it is realized that 50,000 hogs for any one day is not only a record breaker for the month of June, but is about as large a supply as we have had any day this winter.

Under these conditions the packers held back, waiting developments, but whenever the Eastern shippers could secure a concession of 10¢@15¢. per hundred, they proved willing buyers to the extent of their purchases. This seemed to establish the market, and later the larger packers came forward and bought their hogs freely 10¢. lower, but in spite of the free buying from all quarters, the hogs left over from Saturday and the large receipts on Monday proved too many for the demand, and a good many hogs were left in the pens that could not be sold.

Nothing demoralizes the trade so much as to have several thousand hogs left over night to swell the receipts of hogs the next morning, and while the market on Tuesday opened steady to strong the close was very weak and in some cases a shade lower, making a decline of 15¢@20¢. from the high point of last week.

The range in prices continues very wide with the prime medium and prime heavy hogs selling at a good premium with light and mixed at a good discount. The quality has fallen off somewhat, more common hogs and stags among the arrivals, and as the weather continues hot, the loss from shrinkage and dead hogs is considerable to the country shipper.

With liberal receipts again to-day (Wednesday) together with the number left over from yesterday, the market opened slow and a shade lower for everything except choice medium and prime heavy hogs. However, we believe the decline we have had this week will have a tendency to check the receipts, and should the provision market react, we would expect hogs to follow. In fact we still feel friendly to the hog market as we believe the good consumptive demand will carry prices still higher before the end of the summer.

The bulk of the good medium and heavy hogs are selling from 7.25¢@7.50, with light and mixed from 7.00¢@7.25.

**CATTLE.**—The increase in the receipts of grass and Texas cattle this week had a depressing effect on the market for all except the choice, well finished corn-fed stock. The latter continue to command the best prices of the season, and 7.75¢@8.00 is not hard to secure for cattle that carry both quality and fat, with the bulk of the good to choice corn-fed beef cattle selling all the way from 7.35¢@7.75. However, all stock showing grass is badly neglected and are selling 25¢@50¢. lower than the high time last week, and as we look for increased receipts of this class of cattle as the season advances prices are bound to go lower, while the market for strictly corn-fed cattle will continue strong. In fact we look for a widening in the range of prices and country shippers will have to exercise their best judgment and discrimination in grading their purchases for the market.

The first arrivals of Dakota grass range cows made their appearance on Monday of this week and sold at prices somewhat better than those current for the same class of stock last year. In fact, the general cattle market remain in healthy condition all around, and as the season advances and the run of grass cattle from the ranges increase, while prices will rule some lower, we believe the market will continue to compare favorably with former years and believe there will be good money in the business for all classes of operators.

The supply of stockers and feeders has increased somewhat and prices declined about 25¢. on all except the choice heavy feeders. The better grades of corn-fed butcher stock continues to command former high prices, while butcher stock showing grass, including canners and cutters are 50¢@75¢. per hundred lower.

**SHEEP.**—The supply of sheep and lambs the first three days of this week was about the same as for the corresponding time last

### CHICAGO Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.27½	10.27½	10.20	10.20
Sept	10.30	10.32½	10.25	10.25

<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25¢. more than loose)—				
July	10.42½	10.42½	10.42½	10.42½
Sept	10.30	10.30	10.22½	10.22½

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
July	17.60	17.60	17.50	17.50
Sept	17.70	17.70	17.60	17.60

<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.17½	10.22½	10.15	10.20
Sept	10.22½	10.25	10.20	10.25

<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25¢. more than loose)—				
July	10.30	10.37½	10.30	10.37½
Sept	10.20	10.27½	10.15	10.27½

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
July	17.42½	17.62½	17.40	17.62½
Sept	17.55	17.75	17.52½	17.75

<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.20	10.20	10.15	10.15
Sept	10.25	10.25	10.20	10.20

<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25¢. more than loose)—				
July	10.40	10.45	10.40	10.40
Sept	10.30	10.30	10.22½	10.22½

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
July	17.62½	17.65	17.52½	17.55
Sept	17.75	17.77½	17.67½	17.70

<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.15	10.20	10.15	10.20
Sept	10.22½	10.27½	10.22½	10.27½

<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25¢. more than loose)—				
July	10.45	10.47½	10.42½	10.47½
Sept	10.30	10.32½	10.27½	10.32½

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
July	17.60	17.67½	17.57½	17.60
Sept	17.75	17.85	17.72½	17.77½

<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.27½	10.35	10.27½	10.35
Sept	10.32½	10.65	10.62½	10.62½

<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25¢. more than loose)—				
July	10.52½	10.65	10.62½	10.62½
Sept	10.30	10.32½	10.27½	10.32½

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
July	17.70	17.80	17.70	17.75
Sept	17.82½	17.95	17.82½	17.95

<b>LARD</b> —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	10.40	10.45	10.40	10.45
Sept	10.45	10.50	10.45	10.47½

<b>RIBS</b> —(Boxed 25¢. more than loose)—				
July	10.65	10.75	10.65	10.75
Sept	10.52½	10.62½	10.52½	10.60

<b>PORK</b> —(Per barrel)—				
July	18.75	17.92½	17.77½	17.87½
Sept	18.00	18.12½	17.97½	18.07½

week. The trade is in about the same condition as it was a week ago. The sheep market advanced about 25¢. per hundred on Monday, but since then this advance has been lost. The demand for lambs continues extremely good, prices holding up remarkably well, as the quality of the spring lambs coming never was so good at this season of the year. The buyers take very readily all the good lambs at the prevailing prices, while sheep are quite a drug on the market. However, this condition usually pertains at this season of the year for during the warm weather most of the people prefer lamb to mutton. The prospect favors a lower range of prices for the coming week on account of the seasonable increase of range sheep and lambs that will take place.

### Provision Letters

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
A. C. Lazarus & Co.

The market on sweet pickled meats shows some advance with a fair trade, particularly in picnic hams. Green meats are firmer.

We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10-12 ave., nom. 11½¢@11½¢; do, 12-14 ave., nom. 11½¢@11½¢; do, 14-16 ave., nom. 11½¢@11½¢; do, 18-20 ave., nom. 11½¢; green picnics, 5-6 ave., nom. 8½¢; do, 6-8 ave., nom. 8½¢; do, 8-10 ave., nom. 8½¢; green New York shoulders, 10-12 ave., nom. 8½¢@8½¢; green skinned hams, 16-18 ave., nom. 12¢@12½¢; do, 18-20 ave., nom. 12¢@12½¢; green clear bellies, 6-8 ave., nom. 12½¢@12½¢; do, 8-10 ave., nom. 11¼¢@11¼¢; do, 10-12 ave., nom. 10½¢.

### CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	2.50
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
8 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., ¼ doz. to case.....	18.25

### BEST TABLE SOUPS

Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	Per doz
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	\$1.50
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.55
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

### EXTRACT OF BEEF

#### Solid

1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	Per doz
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	6.50
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	22.00
	\$1.75 per lb.

#### Fluids

2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	Superior.	Clarified.
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.80	4.80
16 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	12.75	13.00
	.90	1.00

### BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$10.40
Plate beef.....	15.00
Extra mess beef.....	15.00
Prime mess beef.....	15.00
Beef hams.....	21.50

### DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	14½¢
Insides.....	16½¢
Outsides.....	14
Knuckles.....	16
Reg. clogs.....	12

### SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a	13½¢
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a	14½¢
Shoulders.....	a	10½¢
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a	10½¢
Breakfast bacon.....		15½¢

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	a	9½¢
Hocks.....	a	5½¢
Dry salt spare ribs.....	3	8½¢
Pork Tenderloins.....	a	11
Spare ribs.....	a	5½¢
Trimnings.....	a	6½¢
Boston butts.....	a	9
Cheek meat.....	5	
Leaf lard.....	a	10½¢
Skinned shoulders.....	a	9

### BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.		F. O. B., Kansas City.	
No. 1.....	14	No. 1.....	13½
No. 2.....	16	No. 2.....	15½
No. 3.....	19	No. 3.....	16½
No. 4.....	20	No. 4.....	17½

### CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4½¢ a	5¼¢
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½¢ a	11¼¢
Borax.....	7½¢ a	8
Sugar.....		
Pure open kettle.....	a	30¢
White clarified.....	a	4¼¢
Plantation granulated.....	4	4½¢
Yellow clarified.....	a	4½¢

<b>Salt—</b>	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.30
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	2.50
Michigan grad., carlots per ton.....	2.40
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

### SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a	15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a	57
Beef bungs, each.....	a	12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a	45
Hog bungs.....	a	10
Medium, each.....	a	45
Small, each.....	a	15
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a	62½¢



## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 16.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,508	1	2,220	47,264	6,579
Sixtieth St.....	2,755	131	9,512	2,359	456
Fortieth St.....					14,078
West Shore R. R.....	2,824	60		672	
Lehigh Val. R. R.....	2,570				3,182
Scattering.....			85	32	

Totals.....	11,454	192	11,817	50,327	24,275
Totals last week.....	9,584	207	12,791	33,718	23,342

## WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JUNE 16.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., ss. Georgia.....			3,000
Morris Beef Co., ss. Germanic.....			1,000
Morris Beef Co., ss. Etruria.....			2,000
Swift Beef Co., ss. Canadian.....	359		
Swift Beef Co., ss. Germanic.....			1,600
Swift Beef Co., ss. Mesaba.....			1,100
Swift Beef Co., ss. Canadian.....	391		2,500
J. Shambert & Son, ss. Georgia.....	425		
J. Shambert & Son, ss. Manitou.....	425		
J. Shambert & Son, ss. Mesaba.....	300		
Schwartz & Sulz, ss. Georgia.....	425		
Schwartz & Sulz, ss. Manitou.....	225		
Schwartz & Sulz, ss. Mesaba.....	300		1,200
Schwartz & Sulz, ss. St. Louis.....			1,300
W. A. Sherman, ss. Toronto.....	100		
G. H. Hammond Co., ss. Canadian.....			1,900
L. S. Dillenback, ss. Caribee.....		20	
L. S. Dillenback, ss. Madiana.....		20	

Total exports.....	2,750	40	15,600
Total exports last week.....	2,303	1,200	15,900
Boston exports this week.....	1,955	672	100
Baltimore exports this week.....	820		
Philadelphia exports this week.....	935		400
Portland exports this week.....	712		
Newport News exports this week.....	291		
Montreal exports this week.....	1,793		408
To London.....	3,001		5,900
To Liverpool.....	4,003	672	18,900
To Glasgow.....	917	208	
To Hull.....	100		
To Avonmouth.....	285		
To Bristol.....	350	100	
To Southampton.....			1,300
To Bermuda and West Indies.....		40	
Totals to all ports.....	0,256	1,120	24,100
Totals to all ports last week.....	7,662	5,069	19,743

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.00 @ \$7.75
Medium to fair native steers.....	6.00 @ 6.90
Common and ordinary native steers.....	5.00 @ 5.90
Oxen and stags.....	3.75 @ 5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.40 @ 6.00

## LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 @ 8.00
Live veal calves, good to prime, D.....	7.50 @ 7.75
Grassers.....	
Buttermilks.....	4.25 @ 5.50

## LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	7.00 @ 7.65
Hogs, medium.....	6.70 @ 7.00
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.00 @ 6.60
Pigs.....	7.00 @ 7.70
Roughs.....	6.00 @ 6.70

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	7.50
Lambs, prime.....	7.00
Lambs, good to choice.....	6.00 @ 6.50
Lambs, common to fair.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Sheep, selected.....	4.45 @ 4.50
Sheep, prime.....	4.25
Sheep, good to choice.....	3.50 @ 4.00
Sheep, common to fair.....	2.50 @ 3.00

## DRESSED BEEF

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11 1/4 @ 11 3/4
Choice native, light.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	9 @ 10 1/4

## WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Choice native, light.....	11 @ 10 3/4
Native, com. to fair.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair, Texas.....	7 @ 8 1/4
Good to choice, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 10
Common to fair, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Choice cows.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Common to fair cows.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7 @ 8 1/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	6 @ 7

## DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	11 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Veals, good to choice.....	11 @ 12
Buttermilks.....	8 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Calves, country dressed, common to medium.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4

## DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 @ 9 1/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring Lambs, choice.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Spring Lambs, medium, to good.....	12 @ 13
Spring Lambs, common to fair.....	10 @ 12
Spring Lambs, culls.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Sheep, choice.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Sheep, good.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Sheep, fair to medium.....	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4

## DRESSED POULTRY

## ICED

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best.....	14 @
Turkeys—Western toms average best.....	18 @
Turkeys—Poor to fair.....	8 @ 10
Chickens, Penn. broilers, large, per lb.....	25 @ 28
Penn. Broilers, small, per lb.....	18 @ 23
Chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, fancy large.....	23 @ 25
Chickens, Phila. broilers, mixed sizes.....	23 @ 25
Baltimore Broilers, large.....	26 @ 28
Baltimore Broilers, small.....	18 @ 22
Chickens, Western broilers, dry picked.....	20 @ 23
Chickens, Western broilers, scalded.....	18 @ 20
Southern Broilers, small.....	15 @ 17
Fowls, Western, dry picked, avge. best.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Fowls, Western, scalded, avge. best.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Fowls, Southwestern.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	10 @ 11
Old Roosters, per lb.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Spring Ducklings, Eastern & L. I., per lb.....	15 @ 16
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	2.00 @
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	1.25 @ 1.50

## FROZEN

Turkeys—No 1, young hens.....	19 @ 20
Turkeys—Young toms.....	19 @ 20
Turkeys—No 2.....	18 @ 19
Capons, fancy, large.....	18 @ 19
Chickens—Large, soft-meated, fancy.....	16 @ 17
Chickens—Average, No. 1.....	11 @ 12
Chickens—No 2.....	7 @ 8
Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1.....	18 @ 19
Broilers—Scalded.....	16 @ 17
Fowls—No 1.....	8 @ 12 1/4
Fowls—No 2.....	5 @ 15
Ducks—No 1.....	14 @ 15
Geese—No 1.....	10 @ 11

## PROVISIONS

## (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 1/4 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, bonless.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/4 @ 13
Dried beef, salt.....	16 @ 18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	18 @ 19
Smoked shoulders.....	10 @ 10
Picked bellies, light.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Picked bellies, heavy.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12 @ 13
Fresh pork loins, div.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4

## LIVE POULTRY

Broilers 3 1/4 to 4 1/2 lbs per pair, per lb.....	17 @ 20
Broilers 2 1/4 to 3 1/2 lbs per pair, per lb.....	17 @ 19
Broilers, small, per lb.....	12 @ 13
Fowls, per lb.....	12 @ 12
Roosters, old per lb.....	8 @ 8
Turkeys, per lb.....	12 @ 12
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Ducks, Southern & Southwestern per pair.....	60 @ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Geese, average, Southern, per pair.....	.75 @ .80
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	.35 @ .40

## FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	9 @ 10
Cod, heads on, market.....	5 @ 6
Halibut, gray.....	11 @ 12 1/4
White Halibut.....	14 @ 16
Bluefish, live.....	8 @ 10
Eels, skin on.....	3 @ 4
Eels, skinned.....	6 @ 10
Lobsters, large.....	18 @ 20
Lobsters, medium.....	11 @ 14
Mackerel, Spanish, large.....	18 @ 20
Fresh Medium Mackerel.....	14 @ 15
Mackerel Bloaters.....	18 @ 20
Haddock.....	3 @ 5
Rounders large.....	18 @ 20
Rounders small.....	12 @ 14
Pan Bass.....	12 1/4 @ 14
Eastern sea bass, live.....	8 @ 10
Eastern Salmon, small.....	16 @ 18
Eastern Salmon, large.....	15 @ 18
Native King Fish.....	14 @ 18
Porgies.....	3 1/4 @ 4
Butterfish.....	3 @ 4
Fluke.....	3 @ 4
Weakfish.....	3 @ 4
Sheep-head.....	15 @ 18
Brook Trout.....	50 @ 60
Green Turtle.....	14 @ 15
Frogs Legs large.....	40 @ 50
Frogs legs, small.....	15 @ 20
Soft Crabs, large, per doz.....	40 @ 50
Soft Crabs, med.....	40 @ 50

## BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 30-40 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$250.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 30c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	55c to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Oxtails.....	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	10c to 12c a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	\$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	3.50
Blind Rib sheep.....	\$3.25 @ 3.50
Sheep, ribby.....	2.75 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50 @ 4.25
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.25 @
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	2.75 @
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	1.75 @
Culls, lambs.....	80 @ 75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	40
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 22
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb, F.O.S.....	45 1/4
Hog, American, 1/4 bbls., per lb.....	45 1/4
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....	45 1/4
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12 @
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59 1/4
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @ 12
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	6 @ 15
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 25

## SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

## THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	14
1 extra.....	14
1.....	13
1.....	12
1.....	11 1/4
1.....	10
1.....	9
1.....	21
1.....	17
1.....	16
1.....	15
1.....	8

## SPICES

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/4	13 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22	23
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	
Allspice.....	7 1/4	10
Coriander.....	3 1/4	5
Mace.....	42	45

## OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	12
Oil cake.....	7/	6c.	11
Bacon.....	10/	15/	12
Lard, America.....	10/	15/	12
Cheese.....	15/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	12
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	12
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	12

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large searers, berth terms, June 1/7 1/4. Cork for June 2/1 1/4 @ 3/4.

## GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/4-14.....	each 1.53
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.50
Ticky kips, 15 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.35
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .50
Branded skins.....	piece .50

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton....	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	2.00	a 2.25
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.30	a 2.35
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.35	a 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	a 17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate.....	22.00	a 22.80
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	11.50	a 12.50
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10	a 3.15
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs, spot.....	3.20	a ....
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	a ....
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88	a 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.05	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.05½	a 2.10½
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	30	a 40

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, June 20.—Closing—Beef quiet; extra India mess, 100s. Pork firm; prime mess Western, 78s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 55s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., steady, 55s.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., firm, 50s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., firm, 56s.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 55s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., firm, 55s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 55s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 42s. 6d. Lard firm; prime Western in tierces, 52s. 6d. American refined in pails, 52s. 6d. Cheese nominal. Butter steady; American finest white, 48s. 6d.; American finest colored, 50s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 29s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 30s. 6d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 2d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7d. Linseed oil steady, 33s.

The Provision Exchange will be closed on June 26, 27 and 28.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

Since our last letter of the 12th, one 6 months' product of high grade crushed tankage, from July 1st, is reported to have been sold at \$1.85 and 10 f. o. b. basis Chicago. Stocks of both tankage and blood are reported light, and the market is slightly higher.

We quote:

Crushed tankage 10 1-2 per cent. and 15 per cent., \$22.00@22.50 per ton, f. o. b., Chicago.

Crushed tankage 10 per cent. and 10 per cent., \$21@21.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.

Concentrated tankage, \$1.90@1.95 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.

Ground blood, \$2.05@2.07 1-2 per unit, f. o. b., Chicago.

Crushed tankage 9 per cent. and 20 per cent., \$2.35 and 10@2.37 1-2 and 10 per unit, c. a. f., Baltimore.

Sulphate of Ammonia, June and July, \$3.12 1-2 to \$3.17 1-2 c. i. f., Baltimore and New York.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2 cts. for 60 p. c.  
 76 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2.10 for 60 p. c.  
 60 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2.15 per 100 lbs.  
 98 p. c. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3¼ to 3¾ cts. lb.  
 58 p. c. Pure Alkali, 1 ct. for 48 p. c.  
 48 p. c. Caustic Soda Ash, 1.90 per 100 lbs.  
 48 p. c. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1½ cts. lb.  
 Borax, 8 cts. lb.  
 Talc, 1¼ to 1½ cts. lb.  
 Palm Oil in casks, 5¼ to 6 cts. lb. Bbls, 6¼ cts. lb.  
 Green Olive Oil, 56 to 58 cts. gallon.  
 Yellow Olive Oil, 55 to 60 cts. gallon.  
 Olive Oil Foots, 5¼ cts. lb.  
 Cochin Coconut Oil, 8¼ cts. lb.  
 Ceylon Coconut Oil, 7½ cts. lb.  
 Cottonseed Oil, 46½ cts. gallon.  
 Rosin: M., \$3.50; N., \$3.80; W. G., \$4.20; W. W., \$4.30 per 280 lbs.

## LARDS IN NEW YORK

Western steam, 10.75.  
 City steam, 10.20@10.40.  
 Compound, 8.12½@8.50.  
 Refined, Continent, 10.85.  
 Refined, South America, tcs., 11.50.  
 Refined, South America, kegs, 12.70.

## HOG MARKETS—JUNE 20

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 16,000; average 10 higher; \$6.85@7.75.  
 OMAHA.—Receipts, 9,000; mostly 10 higher; \$7@7.60.  
 KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; 5@10 higher; \$7.25@7.65.  
 ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, —; 5@10 higher; \$7.10@7.72½.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,500; strong; \$6.70@7.60.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 30 cars; higher; \$7.25@7.85.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 15 cars; higher; \$7.25@7.65.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

During the past week there has been very little business in the Rotterdam market, prices are unchanged, and despite the strength in the lard market here, business in neutral lard has been exceedingly dull. Business in cotton-seed oil is also in the same state, very little doing and no change to report in prices.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE

- a The fundamental principles of oil milling.
- b A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the attainment of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

## LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF COTTONSEED OIL:

Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

## CAKE ANALYSIS:

Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.

## IMPORTANT ADDENDA:

FILTER PRESSES AND OTHER MACHINERY.  
 RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.  
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 COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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